

John McClure

FOREWORD

John McClure was my great-great-great grandfather. In this, the 21st century, I have attempted to gather bits and pieces from various sources and form from them a creditable time line covering the years from 1788-1861. Fortunately, the paper trail that marked his way through life still exists in the form of letters, public records, Oregon history books, reminiscences of those who knew him, or of him, 50 years prior to their writing.

Of a necessity, "my" writing is a gathering of other peoples work. I have tried to give proper credit to the original sources but lack the journalistic skill to do it in an organized way. The old timers are no longer here to complain, as the majority of borrowed material was written before 1900. Membership in the Oregon Historical Society and the Clatsop County Historical Society has been invaluable, and I continue to enjoy reading of the early days in Oregon from their publications.

Shirley Weaver Schoenleber

William McClure

*John McClure

Louisa McClure Clark

Margaret Clark Jordan *James A. Jordan*

Lila B. Jordan Weaver

Shirley Weaver Schoenleber

Gibson County
Indiana

1860 Census

John Meluse
son John

born Ky.

living in
Shannon

bro. Cr.
Louisa

This treatise is meant to chronicle the Oregon years of John McClure. His first years were spent in Indiana, and he returned there to die - but twenty exciting years were spent in the new west: Oregon Territory. First a little of his background in what was known as the North West Territory at the time is necessary.

The McClures were among the prominent and early pioneers of Knox County, Indiana, coming from Kentucky in 1802 when John was but a teen ager. Jane McClure, his grandmother, of Scottish descent, came from Londonderry, Ulster, Ireland, as a widow with four sons and a daughter. The family emigrated to Pennsylvania prior to the Revolution, from there to Kentucky, and finally to Vincennes in Indiana. All four sons served in the Revolutionary War from Cumberland County, Pennsylvania.

Jane, the matriarch, was one of the first to be buried in the Upper Indiana Cemetery, a few miles northeast of Vincennes, and the four sons are in a row beside her. The cemetery was founded in 1806. All of this is worthy of a book of its own!

Her second son, William, father of John, died on his 62nd birthday in 1811. His will names those children surviving him and as follows:

In the name of God Amen. I William McClure of Knox County, Indiana Territory Being weak in Body but sound in mind and memory do make and ordain this my last will and Testament. And first of all I Recommend my Soul to God that give it, and my Body to be Buried in a Christian Decent manner at the Direction of my Executors. And as it Regards my Worldly Substance it is my desire that all my just Debts shall be Speedily paid and my Personal Estate, - Item 1st it is my desire that my beloved wife Margaret McClure shall have the one third of my Personal Estate during her natural life, and after her Death to fall back into my Estate and then to be devided amongst my heirs as this my last Will and Testment Directs ----Item 2nd. It is my Desire that the residue of my Estate both Real and Personal, be equally devided amongst my Children viz: John McClure, Archibald McClure, Charles McClure, Mary McClure, William McClure, Louisa McClure, Melinda McClure, Caroline Jane McClure, But may it be well mentioned that my youngest daughter Caroline Jane, being a tender child shall receive over and above her devide two young negros known in my family by name Charlotte and Abraham, then the devision be equal. Charging my son John with three horses which I have give him, to be valued and taken out of his share. In the third and last place I do by those present nominate my trusty friend Thomas Jones Junr. to Execute this my last will and Testament. In Witness whereof I have set my hand and seal this Eighth day of July 1811.

William McClure (Seal)

Witnesses Present)
Dan McClure)
James Scott)
Charles Scott)
(Document #1)

At the time of his marriage to Margaret Mossman, near Bardstown, Kentucky on May 15, 1787 William McClure was 38 years of age and his bride was 16. John McClure was born on June 16, 1788 in Jefferson Co., Kentucky. Nancy Niblack Baxter, a McClure descendant, has written a very exciting fictional story based on the real-life McClures, Emisons, Scotts, Bairds, etc., *THE MOVERS*, in which William McClure is pictured as an almost-alcoholic frontiersman and John and his many cousins as typical fun-seeking youngsters.(6)

In 1839 John McClure made an affidavit in an effort to obtain a pension for his mother based on her husband's revolutionary service. In it John states that shortly before his

father's death he was sent on an errand to bring his Uncles Daniel and George, and the federal judge to the home so that revolutionary service could be verified:

State of Indiana

Knox County

Before me Samuel Hill, a Justice of the Peace in and for said county on this 30th day of September 1839 personally came John McClure who on being sworn in due form of law deposeth that he is the son of William McClure deceased a soldier of the Revolutionary War, that sometime in the latter part of the year 1811 did for the purpose of the said William McClure - Daniel McClure and George McClure who were said to be soldiers of the Revolutionary Army to prove that the said William had been an officer and private in the said Army and at the same time did send this deponent for Benjamin Parke then U. S. Judge in said Territory, that the said Daniel and George McClure did meet and were sworn by the said Benjamin Parke at the house of the said McClure that the said McClure had rendered service at different times during several years both as an officer and as a private during the revolution and that they had served under him, and also against the Indians in the N.W. Territory under Colonel Clark. This deponent further says that this Wm. McClure had a memo book this is his possession that he had kept while an officer and soldier together with many other papers of discharges for services rendered in said service, all of which were taken by Judge Parke that were supposed to be valuable in establishing said McClures claim to a pension and were forwarded to the Hon. Jonathan Jennings then a delegate from this territory in congress -

This deponent further states that the papers accompanying this were taken from the same revolutionary Memo book and that most of them are in the hand writing of the said Wm. McClure - that Wm. McClure died on the 14th day of December 1811. That Judge Parke, Judge Daniel McClure, George McClure, Esq. and the Hon. Jonathan Jennings are dead and this deponent firmly believes that the papers aforesaid are on file in the War Department at Washington.

Sworn to and
subscribed the
date above written

John McClure (signature)

Samuel Hill, J. P. K. Co.
(Document #2)

State of Indiana) Knox Circuit Court, September Term
Knox County)

On this 1st day of October 1839 personally appeared before the undersigned presiding judge of the Seventh Judicial Circuit of the State of Indiana in open court Margaret McClure aged 68 years who being first duly sworn according to law doth on her oath make this following declaration in order to obtain the benefit of the provision made by the Act of Congress passed July 1838 entitled "An Act granting half pay and pensions to certain widows". That she is the widow of Wm. McClure deceased late of Knox County Indiana who was a private in the Pennsylvania Militia but to what regiment or under what officers he served cannot remember or when he entered the army, as they were married in the year 1787 after a short acquaintance, he being from Pennsylvania and this declarent from Baltimore Maryland. She cannot tell where the sd. Wm. McClure resided when he entered the army or whether he was drafted, a volunteer or a substitute, neither does she remember the battles in which he was engaged.

She further deposes that she was married to the said Wm. McClure at or near Beardstown Kentucky by the Rev'd Taylor Templetown on the 15th day of May Seventeen Hundred and Eighty Seven, that her husband the said Wm. McClure died on the 14th day of December Eighteen Hundred and eleven that she was not married to him prior to his leaving the service but the marriage took place previous to the first of January Seventeen Hundred and Ninety four viz at the time above stated -

(Document #3)

her

Margaret X McClure

mark

It is interesting to note that Margaret McClure was unable to sign her name. Her marriage declaration was witnessed by James Scott, a brother-in-law, the husband of William McClure's sister, Jane Scott.

Also appeared in open court on this 1 day of October 1839 James Scott aged 84 years who on being sworn made oath that he was present at the marriage of the above named Margaret McClure with Wm. McClure dec'd which took place in Nelson County Kentucky near where is now Beardstown. He cannot recollect the time, but believes it took place nearly fifty years since.

James Scott (signature)

Sworn to and subscribed
in open court this 1st day of
October 1839 Before the
undersigned Pr----- Judge of 2nd Court

S. M. Huntington

(Document #3)

Apparently about the time this deposition was made John McClure left Indiana without a wife or family accompanying him. He arrived in Oregon on July 10th 1843 with some of the earliest pioneers to make the overland trek.

Perhaps he was newly widowed; perhaps he just had a sense of adventure; or both. There is evidence, but no proof (so far) that he was the father of two children. Lida Knox Dawson, a McClure descendant and researcher who was born in 1859 and died in 1923 made notes that say "Jack McClure married an Indian woman in Seattle (or near there) had some children (2?) One son John was here & lived with Louisa (who married Shannon) & died probably with T. B."

Seattle? Close enough!

The other child is my ancestor, Louisa Maria McClure Clark, born in 1828 and who lived in Knox County until her death in 1914. Her death certificate states her father was John McClure. In the 1850 Knox County census Louisa Maria Clark, her husband John and three year old daughter Margaret are living with John McClure's mother, Margaret, and his youngest, spinster sister Caroline Jeane. I speculate that John's wife died about 1839 or 1840 and that he left his 12 year old daughter and son John with his mother and sister, Louisa. It would have been a huge hardship to undertake the trip to Oregon with young children and no mother.

It would be eighteen years before John McClure would return to Indiana; years in which his daughter gave birth to five children, his brother Archibald would die, then his mother, and finally his sister Mary McClure Knox.

State of Indiana) SS
Knox County)

Before me William Denny Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the County aforesaid, duly authorized to administer oaths, grant letters of administration and use the seal of the office of said court personally appeared James P. Badolet, Administrator of the estate of Margaret McClure and who states on oath that Margaret McClure died in the County of Knox and State of Indiana on the 8th day of April (1853) one thousand eight hundred and fifty three and that she was the widow of William McClur dec'd to whom she was married on the 15th day of May (1787) one thousand seven hundred and eighty seven. He states that William McClure the husband departed this life in the same county in the year 1811. He further states that he was married to one of the daughters of the said William and Margaret in the year 1820 January 20th - That he was acquainted with the said William in his lifetime, and had always learned in the family, that the said William McClure, the husband of the s^d Margaret, his intestate was an officer or soldier in the Pennsylvania line, in the War of the Revolution and he believes that to have been the fact.

He further states that the said Margaret has now living five children, John McClure residing in Oregon Territory - Elizabeth married to Joseph Warner, he is now dead and she resides in Davis County, Indiana - Louisa, who is now the wife of Mr. Shannon residing in Gibson County, Indiana, Malinda who is now the wife of this affient, and

Caroline unmarried, both the latter reside in Knox County Indiana. At the time of the death of the said Margaret, she had one other daughter living in Knox County, who was then the widow of George Knox. She has since died.

He makes this declaration in order to obtain from the United States Government, for the benefit of her children, whatever might have been due to her, in right of her said husband William McClure on account of the services rendered by him during the War of the Revolution, whether as officer or soldier and for which she made application in her lifetime, but died before her claim was allowed. He here refers to the records, and all papers on file in the departments, for evidence of the service, and death of the said William McClure and the marriage of the said Margaret to him at the time aforesaid.

(signature) James P. Badollet

(Document #4)

State of Indiana)
Knox County C Ct.)

I James P. Badollet Administrator of the Estate of Margaret McClure decd being duly sworn depose and say that for some five years during the lifetime of said Margaret and since her death I have used great diligence in securing a pension to said Margaret but have failed to do so until I employed the said Markland for this purpose - That no responsible person could be found by him who was competent to undertake the business and risk the expense short of the one half that might be realized. - and that all the children of said Margaret except Jno McClure who lives in the Territory of Oregon and has not been heard from on this subject, have agreed to the arrangement. And further that he believes that the sum would not have been procured without such an arrangement and further deponent says not -

Vincennes
Mar 23d 1857

Jas. P. Badollet (signature)

Subscribed and sworn to this 23rd day of
March 1857 Wm. Denny, clk

An inventory of the personal Estate of Margartet McClure deceased taken by John P. Badollet Administrator of said Estate

Amt. received of A. F. Morrison Pension Agent of the United States at Indianapolis
Feb. 23rd 1857 for account of John McClure, Elizabeth Warner, Louisa Shannon,
Malinda Badollet, Caroline McClure and any other surviving children - the sum of
.....\$3622.66

Vincennes
Mar 23d 1857

Jas P Badollet

(Document # 5)

State of Indiana)
Knox County)

I James P. Badollet Administrator of the Estate of Margaret McClure deceased, I swear that the foregoing is a true and complete inventory of all the personal estate of said decedent so help me God

Subscribed and sworn to before me
this 23rd day of March A. D. 1857 -

Jas. P. Badollet

Subscribed and sworn to this
23rd day of March 1857

Wm. Denny Clk

John P. Badollet Administrator
of Margaret McClure Decd

The adm^r claims credit for the following disbursements vis

amt paid A. F. Markham	No. 1	\$1822.33
amt paid A. F. Markham	2	1.00
amt paid A. T. Ellis	3	25.00
amt paid Clerks fees	4	5.00
amt. Services & expenses)		\$1847.33
of Administrator)		
Balance		<u>\$1775.33</u>
		\$3622.66

To James P. Badollet Adm

The administrator claims the following further credits viz -

amt clk's fees -	No. 1	\$ 1.85
amt A. T. Ellis	2	25.00
Allowance to Adm.	3	248.48
Bal. for distribution		<u>1500.00</u>
		# 1775.33

Amt. paid Elizabeth Warner	4	300.00
Amt. paid Louisa Shannon	5	300.00
Amt. paid Malinda Badollet	6	300.00
Amt. paid Caroline McClure	7	300.00
Amt. paid judgment in attachment in favor		
of his of the interest of Jno McClure		
one of the children and distributants		<u>318.00</u>
		1518.00

Mar 31st 1858

Subscribed and sworn to
in open court

Wm. Denny clk

Jas. T. Badollet
Administrator

Received Indianapolis February 23rd 1857 of James P. Badollet Administrator of Margaret McClure decd the sum of One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eleven dollars and thirty three cents in full for legal services in procuring the pension allowed her by the United States.

\$1811.33

A. H. Markland

Jno Ewing)
vs)
Jno McClure)

Judgment K.C.C.P.

Jas. P. Badollet
Administrator & garnisher

Received of Jas P. Badollet Ad^m of Margaret McClure dec^d - the sum of three hundred and Eighteen Dollars the amount of the share of John McClure in said Estate. Garnished in the hands of said Badollet -

Vincennes
Mar. 31st '58

John Ewing
by Fauthom Atty.

(Document #5)

The share of John McClure, the only surviving son, was forwarded to him in Clatsop County, Oregon territory.

Family Group Record — MRIN 2

Page 1

Fri, Mar 22, 2002

Husband: William/John MCCLURE -3	
Born: ABT 1718	Place: , , , Ireland
Chr.:	Place:
Marr: ABT 1744	Place: , Londonderry, Ulster, Ireland
Died:	Place: , , , Ireland
Bur.:	Place: , , , Ireland
Father:	Mother:
Other Wives:	
Wife: Jane (MCCLURE) -4	
Born: ABT 1720	Place: , Londonderry, Ulster, Ireland
Chr.:	Place:
Died: ABT 1806	Place: , , Knox, Indiana
Bur.:	Place: Upper Indiana Ce, Bruceville, Knox, Indiana
Father:	Mother:
Other Husbands:	
Sex Children	List each child (living or dead)
M/F	in order of birth
1. Name: John MCCLURE -765 Spouse: Jane McGuire MCGUIRE -773	
M Born: 12 JUL 1745	Place: , Londonderry, Ulster, Ireland
Chr.:	Place:
Marr: 17 NOV 1785	Place: , , Jefferson, Kentucky
Died: 14 JUL 1814	Place: , Vincennes, Knox, Indiana
2. Name: William MCCLURE -1 Spouse: Margaret MOSSMAN -2	
M Born: 14 DEC 1749	Place: , , , Ireland
Chr.:	Place:
Marr: 15 MAY 1787	Place: , Bardstown, Nelson, Kentucky
Died: 14 DEC 1811	Place: , , Knox, Indiana
3. Name: Daniel MCCLURE -41 Spouse: Martha "Patsy" BAIRD -42	
M Born: 1753	Place: , Londonderry, Ulster, Ireland
Chr.:	Place:
Marr: 8 APR 1785	Place: , , Jefferson, Kentucky
Died: 27 DEC 1825	Place: , , Knox, Indiana
4. Name: George MCCLURE -772 Spouse: Jane GILMORE -771	
M Born: 1757	Place: , Londonderry, Ulster, Ireland
Chr.:	Place:
Marr: 10 OCT 1785	Place: , , Jefferson, Kentucky
Died: 5 SEP 1829	Place: , , Knox, Indiana
5. Name: Jane MCCLURE -770 Spouse: James SCOTT-769	
F Born: 1759	Place: , Londonderry, Ulster, Ireland
Chr.:	Place:
Marr: 1781	Place: , , , Kentucky
Died: 13 AUG 1845	Place: , , Knox, Indiana

Name and Address of Submitter:

Phone:

Relationship of Submitter to Husband _____ Wife _____

William McClure

BIRTH 14 MAR 1749 • Londonderry, Northern Ireland, United Kingdom

DEATH 14 DEC 1811 • Vincennes, Knox, Indiana, USA

Facts

Age 0 — **Birth**
14 Mar 1749 • Londonderry, Northern Ireland, United Kingdom

Age 0 — **Birth** *(Alternate)*
Jul 1749 • Dunleigh, Ulster, Northern Ireland

Age 0 — **Birth** *(Alternate)*
Jul 1749 • Dunleigh, Ulster, Northern Ireland

Age 0 — **Birth** *(Alternate)*
14 Dec 1749

Age 0 — **Birth** *(Alternate)*
14 Dec 1749 • Londonderry, Londonderry, Ireland

Age 0 — **Birth** *(Alternate)*
14 Dec 1749 • Londonderry, Londonderry, Ireland

Age 0 — **Birth** *(Alternate)*
14 Dec 1749 • Londonderry, Ireland

Age 5 — **Birth of Brother Daniel McClure** (1755–1825)
12 Feb 1755 • Londonderry, Londonderry, Ireland

Age 8 — **Birth of Sister Jean "Jennie" McLory** (1758–1842)
1758 • Philadelphia, Delaware, Pennsylvania, United States

Age 9 — **Birth of Sister**
1759

Age 13 — **Death of Father Charles McLory** (1723–1762)
1762

Age 14 — **Death of Father**
Dec 1763

Age 38 — **Marriage**
15 May 1787 • Bardstown, Nelson, Kentucky, United States

Margaret Baird Mossman (1771–1853)

Age 51 — **Birth of Daughter Malinda McClure** (1800–1883)
28 Mar 1800 • Kentucky, United States

Age 57 — **Death of Mother Jean Burnie** (1725–1806)
09 Jun 1806 • Vincennes, Knox, Indiana, United States

Age 57 — **Death of Mother**
09 Jun 1806

Age 62 — **Death**
14 Dec 1811 • Vincennes, Knox, Indiana, USA

Age 62 — **Death** *(Alternate)*
14 Dec 1811

Age: 62

Age 62 — **Death** *(Alternate)*
14 Dec 1811 • Knox, Indiana, United States

Sources

Ancestry Sources

- Ancestry Family Trees
- Ancestry Family Trees
- Ancestry Family Trees
- Ancestry Family Trees
- Ancestry Family Trees
- Ancestry Family Trees
- Ancestry Family Trees
- Ancestry Family Trees
- Ancestry Family Trees
- Ancestry Family Trees
- U.S., Find A Grave Index, 1600s-Current

Family

Parents

- Charles McLory1723–1762
- Jean Burnie1725–1806

Spouse & Children

- Margaret Baird Mossman1771–1853
- Malinda McClure 1800–1883

Spouse & Children

- George McClure 1757–1829

Age 62 — **Death** *(Alternate)*

14 Dec 1811 • Knox, Indiana, United States

Age 62 — **Death** *(Alternate)*

14 Dec 1811 • Knox, Indiana, United States

Burial

Bruceville, Knox County, Indiana

Nationality

Scotch-Protestant

Military

Fought with George Rogers Clark in the Second Pennsylvania Battalion during the Revolutionary War.

Family Group Record — MRIN 1

Page 1

Fri, Mar 22, 2002

Husband: William MCCLURE -1

Born: 14 DEC 1749 Place: , , , Ireland
 Chr.: Place:
 Marr: 15 MAY 1787 Place: , Bardstown, Nelson, Kentucky
 Died: 14 DEC 1811 Place: , , Knox, Indiana
 Bur.: Place: Upper Indiana Ce,Bruceville,Knox,Indiana

Father: William/John MCCLURE -3 Mother: Jane (MCCLURE) -4
 Other Wives:

Wife: Margaret MOSSMAN -2

Born: MAY 1771 Place: , Baltimore, Baltimore, Maryland
 Chr.: Place:
 Died: 8 APR 1853 Place: , , Knox, Indiana
 Bur.: Place: Upper Indiana Ce,Bruceville,Knox,Indiana

Father: Archibald MOSSMAN -7 Mother: Elizabeth BAIRD -250
 Other Husbands:

SexChildren List each child (living or dead)
 M/F in order of birth

1. Name: John MCCLURE -5 Spouse: Unknown (MCCLURE) -15
 M Born: 16 JAN 1788 Place: , , Jefferson, Kentucky
 Chr.: Place:
 Marr: Place:
 Died: 19 FEB 1861 Place: , , Knox, Indiana

2. Name: Elizabeth MCCLURE -8 Spouse: Thomas JONES -20
 F Born: 27 AUG 1790 Place: , , Jefferson, Kentucky
 Chr.: Place:
 Marr: MAR 1824 Place:
 Died: 1869 Place: , , Daviss?, Indiana

3. Name: Archibald MCCLURE -9 Spouse: Betsy (MCCLURE) -1886
 M Born: 20 JAN 1792 Place:
 Chr.: Place:
 Marr: Place:
 Died: 14 MAR 1848 Place:

4. Name: Charles MCCLURE -10 Spouse:
 M Born: 25 AUG 1793 Place:
 Chr.: Place:
 Marr: Place:
 Died: 3 NOV 1822 Place:

5. Name: Mary (Polly) MCCLURE -11 Spouse: George Washington KNOX-22
 F Born: 14 APR 1795 Place:
 Chr.: Place:
 Marr: 5 FEB 1824 Place: , Vincennes, Knox, Indiana
 Died: 1856 Place: , , Knox, Indiana

Name and Address of Submitter:

Phone:

Relationship of Submitter to Husband _____ Wife _____

Family Group Record — MRIN 1

Fri, Mar 22, 2002

Page 2

Husband: William MCCLURE -1		Year of Birth: 1749
Wife: Margaret MOSSMAN -2		Year of Birth: 1771
SexChildren (continued)		
6.	Name: William MCCLURE Jr. -12	Spouse:
M	Born: 1 NOV 1796	Place:
	Chr.:	Place:
	Marr:	Place:
	Died: 23 JUN 1820	Place: , , Knox, Indiana
7.	Name: Louisa MCCLURE -24	Spouse: Samuel SHANNON -25
F	Born: 15 APR 1798	Place: , , , Kentucky
	Chr.:	Place:
	Marr: 31 JUL 1828	Place: , Princeton, , Indiana
	Died: AFT 1858	Place: , , Gibson, Indiana
8.	Name: Melinda Mossman MCCLURE -13	Spouse: James Paul BADOLLET -23
F	Born: 28 APR 1800	Place: , , , Kentucky
	Chr.:	Place:
	Marr: 20 JAN 1820	Place: , , Knox, Indiana
	Died: 17 MAR 1883	Place: , , Knox, Indiana
9.	Name: Caroline Jeane MCCLURE -14	Spouse:
F	Born: 11 SEP 1803	Place:
	Chr.:	Place:
	Marr:	Place:
	Died: 1 MAY 1870	Place: , , Knox, Indiana

CHAPTER 1

References:

1. Document. Text of Will of William McClure, will Book A, P. 44-45, Vincennes, Knox County, Indiana, 1811
2. Document. Deposition of John McClure for the purpose of obtaining a Revolutionary pension for the Widow of William McClure, Margaret Mossman McClure, Sept. 30, 1839
3. Document. Declaration of Margaret McClure to receive Revolutionary pension, October 1, 1839
4. Document. Affidavit of James P. Badollet, Administrator of estate of Margaret McClure, Knox County, Indiana, 3/23/1857
5. Document. James P. Badollet, Administration and distribution of personal estate of Margaret McClure
6. Publication: *THE MOVERS*, a Saga of the Scotch-Irish, by Baxter, Nancy Niblack, The Heartland Chronicles, Guild Press, Austin, Texas, 1987

CHAPTER 2

Westward, Ho!

John McClure, sometimes referred to as McCluer, probably left Indiana on the first step of his journey to Oregon territory by traveling down the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. There are some writings, but no proof that he worked for a time in New Orleans as a Customs Officer. He could not have lingered there very long, as he was still in Indiana in October, 1839 and the trip to Oregon Territory was long and arduous.

Bancroft, in his many volumned HISTORY OF OREGON states in a note that

"McClure was from New Orleans, where, according to Moss, something happened to cause him to leave that part of the world. He settled at Astoria, his land forming a part of the town site and married a native, a sister of the wife of George Winslow, colored....." Publication #7.

Corning, in his DICTIONARY OF OREGON HISTORY says:

"John McClure was a soldier and legislator born in New Orleans, La. Came to Oregon by way of California, and thence northward to Oregon" Publication #8

The reminiscences of P. W. Gillette, Oregon pioneer, were published in the Portland MORNING OREGONIAN in November, 1895 as follows, in part:

"In 1843 and 1844, al l of the land from Old Point George (Smith's Point) to Tongue Point, was taken up. C. S. Smith, commonly known as "Ticky" Smith, took up Smith's Point. Colonel John McClure took the next claim on the eastern boundary of Smith's claim, and the main business part of Astoria now stands on the McClure claim. Colonel McClure was an Indian, and of good family, and I was informed by one who claimed distant kinship with him, that he was at one time collector of customs at New Orleans but for reasons best known to himself he sought a home in the wilderness of Clatsop County. He took a Chinook squaw for a companion, by whom he had one son, John. In about 1866 he sold the town site of Astoria to Judge Cyrus Olney, for about \$10.000/ He, with his son, returned to Indian, where he died a few years later. His squaw, without seeming regret, went back to live and die with her "tillicums (friends) on the classic shores of the Chinooks." Publication #9

Some of this is true - John McClure did take up a claim and it did become the business portion of Astoria. He was not an Indian, although he did marry one, and had a son, John Archibald Concomelly McClure. He did sell his claim to Judge Olney for \$10,000 ; in 1858, not 1866, and perhaps he did return to Indiana. His wife, Louisa, was left behind and was living as a widow amongst her people in 1880 in Pacific County, Washington..

It may be that the "distant relative" to whom Mr. Gillette refers is Thomas Scott, a cousin of John McClure who crossed paths often with McClure in Oregon. Scott was living with him at the time of the 1850 census and probably with Mr.

Gillette in 1852.

There is much better documentation available concerning his overland journey to California and the subsequent second leg of the journey northward to Oregon.

Overland migration to the west was a mere trickle in 1841. Perhaps 1000 emigrants lived in the Oregon Territory by 1843, most of them in the Willamette Valley. The trip around "the horn", southernmost point of South America, took 11 months, and was used mostly by those adventurous people on the East coast who desired to travel to California.

There is considerable evidence that John McClure left New Orleans for the West and traveled with the Workman-Rowland immigrant company of 1841. Bancroft, in *FOREIGN RELATIONS AND IMMIGRATION - 1843*, page 300, says:

"Another party of immigrants, twenty-five in number, came this year, arriving at Los Angeles nearly at the same time that the Bartleson party reached San Jose'. The company was organized in New Mexico, where most of the members had for a time resided, but a few men, including Given and Toomes, had come to Santa Fe ' from Missouri with the intention of going to California. They had formed one of the small parties which had planned to meet at f independence, but which, arriving at the rendezvous after the company had started, preferred to follow the Santa Fe' Trail with a large party rather than take the risks of starting alone on the northern route.:" Publication #10

In the *PIONEER OVERLANDERS*, note 33, it is stated:

" - On the authority of Toomes, that the two companies both started from Independence by different routes. Lancey , Cruise of the Dale, p. 172, mentions the Workman Party as having started from Missouri. Toomes was one of the few that came from Missouri direct and current confusion on the subject resulted chiefly from his statements, not however intended to deceive.

There were political reasons which influenced the departure of Workman and Rowland, the organizers and leaders of the company, and probably of some others. There was much excitement in New Mexico over rumors of a design to embroil that country in the Texan troubles,; and these men were suspected of being concerned in the plot.

Note 35. Benjamin D. Wilson, a native of Tennessee, 30 years of age, who had traded in Mississippi, joined the trappers, and lived in New Mexico and the surrounding regions since 1833, was one of the men who had no idea of settling in California, but intended to go to China. He liked the country, however, and spent the rest of his life in it, being a widely known and respected citizen. In 1877, a few months before his death 'Don Benito', as he was commonly called, dictated at his ranch of Lake Vineyard for my use his OBSERVATIONS ON EARLY DAYS IN CALIFORNIA AND NEW MEXICO, MSD, fol., 113 P., signed with the author's autograph Dec. 6, 1877. This not only contains the best narrative extant on the Workman-Rowland company, but is in many other respects a valuable addition to my collection." Publication #11

Various sources, without substantiation, credit John McClure with being a veteran of the Mexican Wars, which occurred during the time frame noted above.

Bancroft gives further data on the Workman-Rowland Immigrant Party of 1841 on page 278, note 38.

*"*Fred Bachelor, *Frank Bedibey, *James Doke, Jacob Frankfort, Isaac Given, *Wm. Gamble, Wm. Gordon, *Frank Gwinn, *Wade Hampton, Wm. Knight, Thos Lindley, *L. (or J. H.) Lyman, *John McClure, James D Mead, Wm. C. Moon, John Rowland, Daniel Sexton, Hiram Taylor, *Tibeau, Albert G. Toomes, Michael White (of 1829) Beng. D. Wilson, and Wm. Workman. Those who did not remain in California are marked by a *. John Rehn and John Reed are named by Wilson and others as members of the party, but are not included in Rowland, lista de los que le companas en su llegada al Territorio de Alta California, MS, signed by Rowland, and copy certified by Manuel Dominguez , juez Feb. 26, 1842. The lists in Toomes Overland Pioneers; Lancey's Cruise, 50, 172; Yolo Co., Hist., 13, Belden's Hist. Statement, MS; and others agree with each other, and all are probably taken from the first. See also S. F. Herald, June 15, 1856. Mofras, Explor., i 311, says that 100 Americans arrived from N. Mexico in October; and Pierce, Letter to Cummins, testifies that 200 arrived during his stay of two months. D. W. Alexander and Jean B. Rouelle seem to have come from N. Mex. this year."Publication #12*

Undaunted by the rigors of the overland trek from the midwest to California, McClure was soon off for Oregon. Other pioneers were on the trail between Oregon and California. One group, having reached Oregon in October 1842.

" - on account of excessive rains and other conditions, and viewed through the medium of homesickness, did not appear to be in reality that delightful region which they had thus long and laboriously sought" In the spring some desired to return to the states, while others resolved to see sunnier climes in California. Hastings himself had not intended to remain in Oregon; and found no difficulty in assembling a party of fifty-three persons, twenty-five of them armed men, as Hastings states, at the rendezvous in Walamet Valley for an overland trip to the south. They started at the end of May 1843; "and Hastings was again made captain, being an intelligent and energetic man." Publication #11

Bancroft¹¹ further said :

" Hastings may have thought that his ambition would be more fully gratified by seeking fresh fields. Wherever Hastings went his adherents were willing to follow, and the result was that he started for California in the spring with about a third of the adult male members of the original company, together with a number of women and children.. The party rendezvoused at Champoege, and began their march on the 30th of May. Nothing occurred to interrupt their journey until Rogue River

was reached, where the savages crowded about them in large numbers, proffering the use of their canoes in crossing. The travelers accepted the offer, but prudently divided their armed men into two parties, half being on the farther side to receive and protect the goods, and half left to protect the families which had not yet crossed. In this manner, by great watchfulness, and occasionally driving the natives back by discharging a gun, this dangerous point was safely passed. " Publication #11

Several days travel below Rogue River they encountered a company en route to Oregon, headed by J. P. Leese and John McClure.. 12. The meeting was the occasion of serious discussion, both parties encamping in order to consider the relative merits of the two countries. The result was, that about one third of Hastings' party turned back to Oregon with Leese and McClure. Hastings' company, reduced to sixteen men, and about the same number of women and children, proceeded to their destination in California. Publication#11

John McClure "officially" arrived in what would become Clatsop County on July 10, 1843. His 20 years in that community were productive and left an immense paper trail.

CHAPTER 2

References

7. Publication, *HISTORY OF OREGON, THE WORKS*, volume XXIX, by Hubert Howe Bancroft, Vol. 1 1834-1848, San Francisco, The History Company, Publishers, 1886. Ore. 979.5 B22. v. 1 See Addendum.
8. Publication, *DICTIONARY OF OREGON HISTORY*, by Corning, 979.5, 1956., pg. 159
9. Article, The Reminiscences of P. W. Gillette, Oregon Pioneer, Portland, Oregon *MORNING OREGONIAN*, November, 1895, in part. See addendum.
10. Publication. *FOREIGN RELATIONS AND IMMIGRATION - 1843*, page 300, by Hubert Howe Bancroft
11. Publication . *PIONEER OVERLANDERS*, note 33, 35. Quoted by Bancroft.

ADDENDUM;

1. World Book Encyclopedia, "Fifty-four Forty or Fight", Mexican War, Oregon fever in the early 1840's
- 2 *HISTORY OF PACIFIC NORTHWEST - OREGON AN WASHINGTON*, North Pacific History Company of Portland, 1889, page 457.

World Book Encyclopedia, p. 98

Fifty-four Forty or fight was a slogan used during a boundary dispute between the United States and Great Britain. An 1818 treaty allowed both nations to occupy the Oregon Country, lying between 42° and 54°40' north latitude. In the 1830's and 1840's, American expressionists wanted to take the whole area, by force if necessary. When James K. Polk became President, the U. S. made a new treaty that set 49° as a boundary except for Vancouver Island. The U. S. secured the land south of the line, and Great Britain obtained the land to the north.

p. 565 The Mexican war achieved the acquisition of California. Earlier Polk had offered to buy California from Mexico. But Mexico had no intention of selling, particularly because it was then engaged in a dispute with the United States over Texas, a former Mexican possession. The United States had annexed Texas, but Mexico refused to give up its claims or agree to a boundary for the new state. The two countries also argued over unpaid money claims. Negotiations broke down. Polk then ordered American troops to occupy disputed territory on the Mexican side of the Nueces River. American General Zachary Taylor advanced to the bank of the Rio Grande. On April 25, 1846, American and Mexican soldiers clashed at Matamoros, on the Rio Grande. On May 11, Polk asked Congress to declare war, saying that "Mexico has passed the boundary of the United States, has invaded our territory, and shed American blood on American soil."

The Mexican War ended in an American victory. Under the peace treaty signed in 1848, Mexico gave up all claims to Texas, and also ceded land forming all or part of present-day Arizona, California, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming.

p.565. Oregon fever swept the country in the early 1840's. Beginning in 1843, thousands of pioneers plodded along the Oregon Trail and settled along the banks of the Willamette and Columbia rivers in the Oregon Territory. The British, who were strongly established north of the Columbia, claimed the entire territory. The dispute between the United States and Britain had been settled in 1818 by an agreement for joint occupation. Now many congressmen demanded an end to that agreement. They clamored for American possession of the territory, all the way north to the latitude of 54/40. During the 1844 presidential campaign, Polk maintained that title to the Oregon Territory was "clear and unquestionable" because of American settlements there. As President, he modified his position. He did not want to fight Britain over the disputed territory, particularly because war with Mexico appeared near. But he confided in his diary that "the only way to treat John Bull is to look him straight in the eye." First, Polk renewed an earlier offer to compromise on the 49th parallel. Britain rejected the offer, but later made the same proposal, which became the basis of the Oregon Treaty of 1846.

CHAPTER 3 Astoria Beginnings

Astoria is situated on a peninsula between the Columbia River to the north and the northeastern tip of present day Oregon.

In the book OREGON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES, pg. 20, Lewis McArthur says:

'The name Astoria is full of historic significance, for about it is woven the story of the discovery, exploration and development of the great Oregon country. It was near here that Captian Robert Gray discovered the mouth of the Columbia River and gave to the United States its claim to the title of the territory. It was near here that Lewis and Clark passed the winter of 1805-6 and it was here that the first commercial settlement of Americans was made on the Pacific Coast in 1811. This settlement was the direct result of the organization of the Pacific Fur Company in 1810 by John Jacob Astor of New York.'

And, "The Astor party on the ship Tonquin arrived off the mouth of the Columbia River on March 22, 1811, and after two disastrous days succeeded in landing in the estuary." Publication 13.

The newly built post was named Astoria after it's founder, until 1813 when it was taken over by the British and renamed Fort George.

^{Lackley}
Lackley, in his book **HISTORY OF THE COLUMBIA RIVER VALLEY FROM DALLES TO THE SEA** quotes Alfred A. Cleveland, (who was speaking of the War of 1812.)"- *the second war with Great Britain started and the members in charge at Fort Astor, thinking they would be captured by the British war vessels then on the coast, and that their good would be confiscated, sold their interest and that of Mr. Astor to a rival company known as the Northwestern Fur Company, controlled by British subjects. Soon after this transfer was made the British warship Raccoon appeared in the river and on December 12, 1813 took formal possession of Astoria in the name of Great Britain "* Publication 14.

The old fort built by the employees of John Jacob Astor burned in 1818. After much political negotiation the newer settlement, consisting of 'a few shacks and a stockade', was returned to the control of the United States. In 1821 the Hudson Bay Company and the Northwest Fur Company consolidated, and in 1824 Dr. John McLoughlin was placed in charge of Fort George, and the two names, Astoria and Fort George, were used jointly.

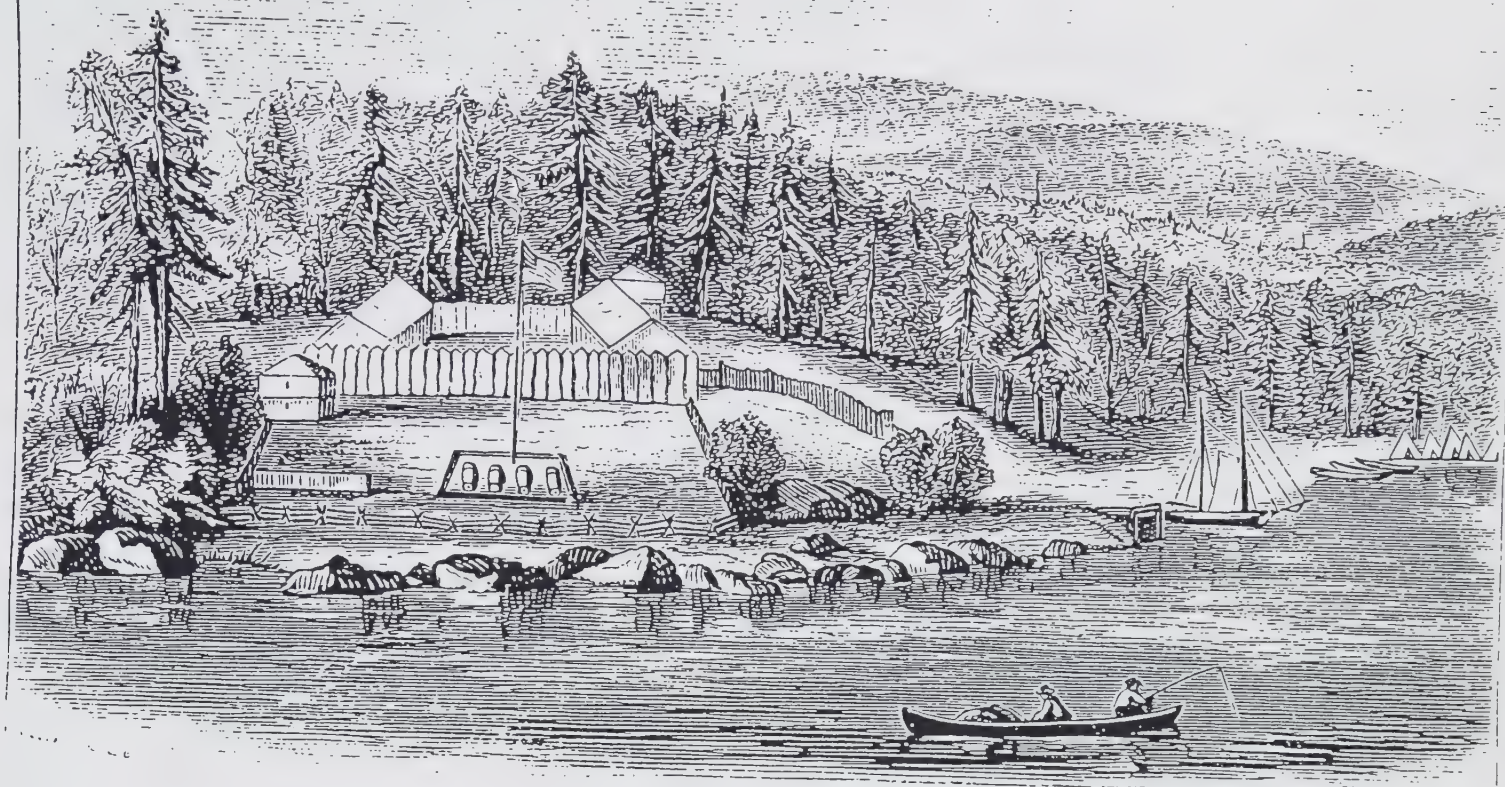
My purpose here is not to explore the fur industry but to prepare the reader for the arrival of John McClure. Suffice it to say that John McLoughlin directed the business of the company from 1824 to 1846, developing trading posts and friendly relations with the Indians.

Lackley, in Vol. 1 of his work states *"With the departure of the fur company, Astoria became a lookout station and a trading post of very little importance. Mofras describe it in 1841 as a 'miserable squatter's place, invested by the rival*

American and English factions, with the pompous name of Fort George and town of Astoria, the fort being represented by a bald spot, from which all vestige of buildings had long since disappeared, and the town by a cabin and a shed"

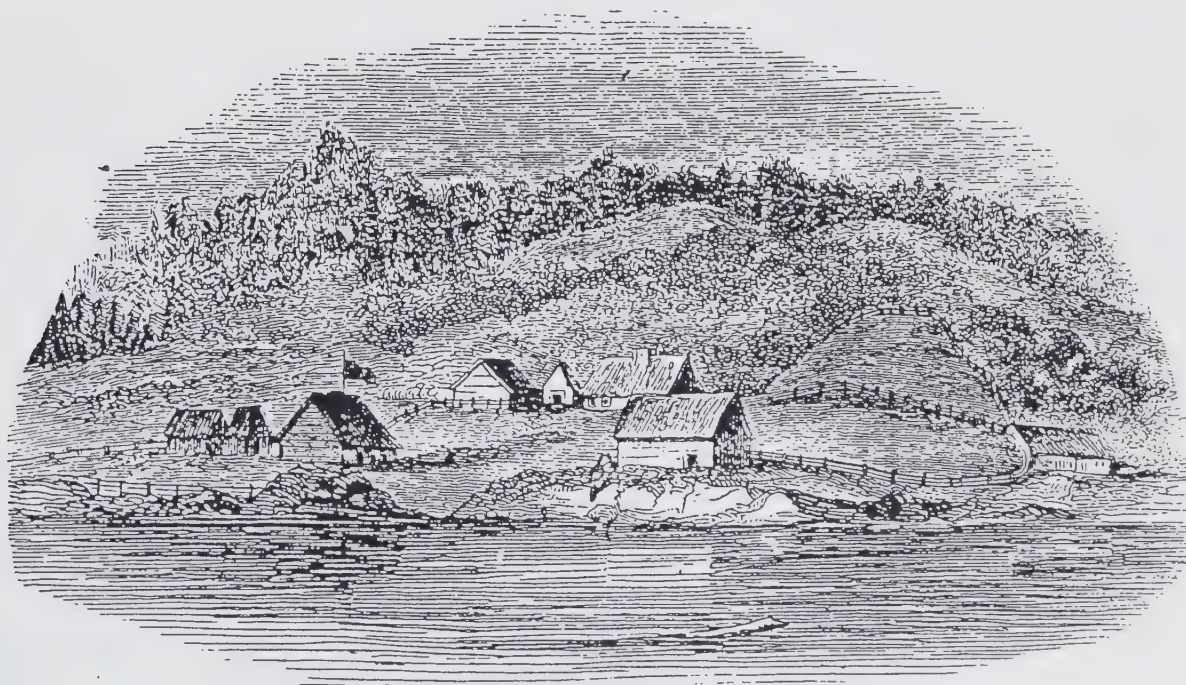
By 1834 Methodist missionaries had established the first American settlement in the Willamette Valley

Soon immigrants would be pouring into the region, most content to settle in the lush valley. It is estimated that nearly 1000 settlers came in the first overland wave of emigrants in 1843. The increasing population of Americans brought pressure on the United States to settle the boundary dispute with Great Britain, but it was 1846 before President Polk signed the treaty establishing the 49th parallel as the border in the northwestern part of the United States.



Astoria in 1811. Compare this with another version that appears in the Oregon Historical Society's Quarterly for Winter 2001 (Vol. 102, No. 4), page 437.

From William H. Gray's *History of Oregon*.



CCHS Photo # 30,146-900

The Hudson's Bay Company buildings at Ft. George (Astoria) in 1839, drawn by Captain Edward Belcher of the British Royal Navy.

Chapter 3 Bibliography

#13. Publication. *OREGON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES*, pg. 20, by Lewis McArthur

#14. Publication. Lackley, *HISTORY OF COLUMBIA RIVER VALLEY FROM DALLES TO THE SEA*, R979.5, L812H, v. 1, v.2, v.3.

Addendum:

1. Astoria in 1811. , from William H. Gray's *HISTORY OF OREGON*, Published in *CUMTUX*, Vol. 22, No. 1 - Winter 2002

and

Astoria in 1813, Published in the *OREGON HISTORICAL SOCIETY QUARTERLY*,
CCHS photo #30, 46-900

CHAPTER FOUR

Donation Land Laws and Claims

Although the Donation Land Act was not passed into law until 1850, it was of direct benefit to those who settled in the new land early on. The act granted 320 acres to any male settler over the age of eighteen who was a U. S. citizen. The settler's wife received an additional 320 acres in her own name. Proof was required that the settler had continuously occupied and tilled the land for a period of four years prior to December 1850.

The original records of the Oregon Donation Land Claims are stored in the National Archives and the Land Office, in Portland, Oregon. Both the date of arrival in the Oregon region and settling on the claim are precisely stated.

John M. Shively, arrived in Oregon in October, 1843, and staked his claim on January 29, 1844. His claim became known as Shively's Astoria. John McClure, if the dates are accurately stated, arrived earlier - on July 10, 1843 -and staked his claim on January 10, 1844. His claim bordered Shively's claim on the west, and became known as McClure's Astoria. Most documents credit Shively with being the first settler, however.

In **BELCHER'S NARRATIVE, Vol. I, p.289**, Mr. Belcher lists the claimants as Shively, McClure, and H. E. Wilson upon whose land Astoria was laid out. These settlers and James Birnie, Hudson's Bay Company agent, constituted the population in 1844. Other settlers were Samuel C. Smith and Robert Shortress. Publication #15.

Based upon **DONATION LAND CLAIM ABSTRACTS, CLATSOP COUNTY, OREGON**, compiled by Judy Byrd for the Clatsop County Historical Society in 1988, Robert Shortress arrived in Oregon on 11/25/1839 and occupied his claim on 9/1/1845. Publication # 16.

The date of his arrival in Clatsop County. is not stated. A. E. Wilson apparently did not receive a donation land nor did James Birnie.

John McClure's certificate describes his claim as 334.43 acres, township 8N, Range 9W, Sections 7,8,17 and 18.

It was not long before these men were deeply involved in every facet of developing their land and promoting Astoria as a place to settle. Sometimes cooperating, sometimes butting heads, always interesting and involved in their new land.

In **ASTORIA OF THE FUR TRADERS, 1542-1846** it is stated that in early 1844 John McClure, John Shively, and Albert E. Wilson, Americans took land claims on the north slope of Astoria. McClure platted 1st to 13th St., Shively from crooked 13th St. E. to present 32nd street and Wilson east of 32nd. Shively platted the area around the HC Fort, which was claimed by the British under the treaty of joint occupation.

"Astoria the fur-trading post now ceased to exist; Astoria the town was started. Astoria's real beginning, from which resulted a city, dates back, then, only

to the early forties when the home seekers first settled here." Publication 17.

This assessment, at least, is an improvement over Lackley's assessment of the place as published in the **OREGON HISTORICAL QUARTERLY** VOL. 4, P. 132, 1903.

"With departure of the fur company Astoria became unimportant. In 1841 a miserable squatter's place" Pub. #18.

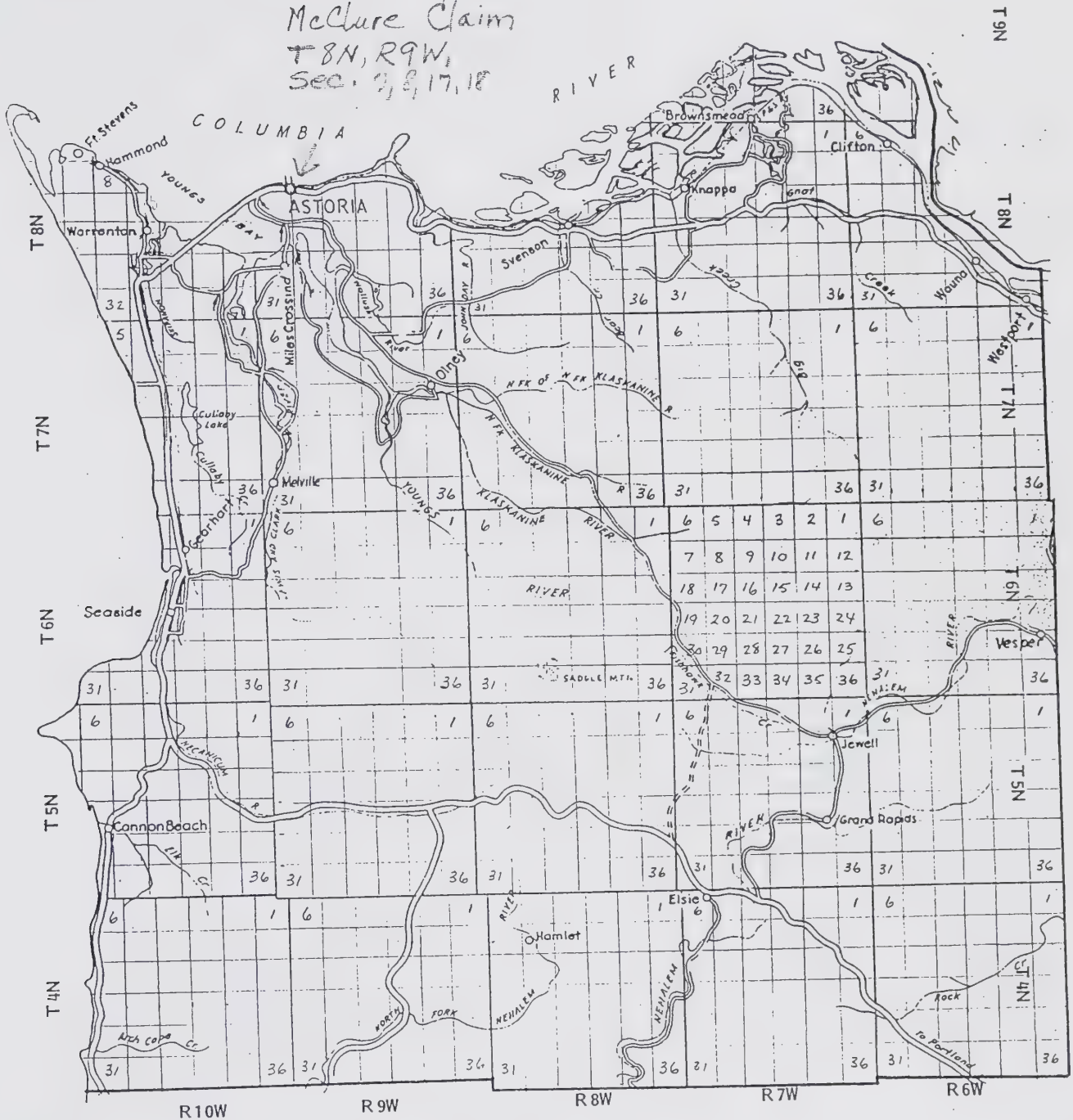
These were the only white men in Astoria in 1844. Soon after this Robert Shortress located on the land that would become Alderbrook and Mr. Smith located on land that became known as Smith's Point.

CLATSOP COUNTY, OREGON

Map of Townships, Ranges and Sections

McClure Claim
T8N, R9W,
Sec. 7, 8, 17, 18

Townships



Ranges

(Section grids are approximations - not to scale.)

III.

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Chapter 4

Bibliography

- #15. Publication. *BELCHER'S NARRATIVE*, Volume 1, Page 289.
- #16 Publication . *DONATION LAND CLAIM ABSTRACTS, CLATSOP COUNTY, OREGON*, compiled by Judy Byrd
- #17. Publication. *ASTORIA OF THE FUR TRADERS*, 1542-1846, 979.546, H858J
- #18 Periodical. *OREGON HISTORICAL QURTERLY*, Vol. 4, p. 132, 1903.

Addendum:

1. Map of Townships, Ranges and Sections, Clatsop County, Oregon

CHAPTER 5 Getting Organized

"Organizing" the newly populated Oregon region was seen as a need as early as 1838 and 1839, when petitions were presented to the Congress by the people of the Willamette Valley. These petitions made an effort to outline a self government to be mutually shared by the British and the American occupants of the land.

In 1838 the Americans prayed for civil institutions, in 1840 they complained they were without protection of law. In 1841 they were *"willing to submit to rules and regulations prescribed by the people"* . Pub. 19

From the **OREGON PIONEER ASSOCIATION, TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REUNION** address:

"The first attempt at local government in Oregon began in 1841, resulting in an executive and legislative committee, the former consisting of three members, and the latter of one member from each district. Pub. #20

By 1843, although Americans citizens had increased in numbers approaching that of the British, they again courted the co-operation of the British citizens, but were rebuffed. On May 2, 1843 the subject of forming a Provisional Government was approached in earnest. A committee, known in the early history of the Territory as the Legislative Committee, was chosen by ballot. The members adopted a resolution that the Legislative Committee was required to make their report on July 5th, at Champoeg, the Legislative Committee members to be paid \$1.25 per day and could not sit more than six days.

As the Oregon archives show, the inhabitants of the Territory met on July 5th, 1843, to hear the report of the Legislative Committee. The report was presented article by article, discussed by the people, and with only slight amendments adopted as the organic law of Oregon Territory.

"The organic law thus adopted divided the Territory into four districts (not counties) and authorized the election of all officers, civil and military, to be elected by the qualified electors on the second Tuesday in May, 1844, and on the same day annually thereafter." Pub. # 21

It covered voting, legislative, judicial, and executive power, a treasury, military code, limitation of land claims, and finally, adopted for the Oregon government of the people laws patterned after those of Iowa, passed by that Territory in 1838-9.

On the 24th of June, 1845 the second Legislative Committee convened at Oregon City. The legislators represented Clackamas, Champoeg, Yamhill, Tuality Districts, and from Clatsop District came Big John - John McClure!

In an annual address presented at an annual meeting of the **OREGON PIONEERS ASSOCIATION** it was written:

" The Legislative Committee during this session was chiefly occupied in the preparation of an amended organic law to be submitted to the people of the territory for their adoption. This measure had been strongly recommended by Messrs. Russell and Stewart of the Executive Committee, at the preceding session, and owing to the great increase in the population since the adoption of the first organic law on the 5th of July, 1843, and the increased wealth and ability to maintain the government, seemed to require that its powers should be enlarged."

"- a committee, or rather a sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. Lee, Newell, Applegate, Smith and McClure were appointed to prepare the amended organic law.. " Pub. 22.

Their report was made, reported, and adopted on the 2nd of July and prepared for a vote of the people on the 26th of July, 1845.

"On that day it was adopted by a majority of 203 votes, and thus became the organic laws of the territory and remained such until the Provisional Government was superseded by the Territorial Government established by the United States. Pub. # 23

During the legislative session beginning on December 2, 1845 the Provisional Government passed an act substituting the word "county" for "district" in the laws of Oregon. Other items on the agenda concerned post offices, roads, Indian affairs, and the regulation of intoxicating liquor. The action of the Provisional Government regarding liquor was intended as "a remedy for the evils arising out of the sale and use of intoxicating liquors" "That if any person shall hereafter sell, barter, give or trade any ardent spirits of any kind whatever, directly or indirectly, to any person within the Territory of Oregon , he shall forfeit and pay the sum f twenty dollars for each and every such sale, trade barter or gift, to be recovered by indictment in the County court, or before a Justice of the peace, without the form of pleading" Pub. 24. See Addendum #3

Further, manufacturing liquor would be subject to a \$100 fine and destruction of the distilling apparatus. The bill passed on December 6th. The whisky interest at once became alarmed and exerted pressure on the committee members, leading to a vote for reconsideration of the bill on December 8th. The vote to rescind was a tie, therefore the bill stood., and was immediately published, in accordance with the law in the OREGON SPECTATOR on February 5, 1845, in Oregon City, which was the first newspaper published by the citizens of the United Sates on the Pacific coast. The liquor law remained on the books only until December 19. 1846.

The law was overturned because it had provided for regulation of spirits, and did not extend to prohibition. License regulations were substituted for prohibition.

Note: . Oregon became a Territory in 1848 and was admitted to statehood on February 14, 1859.

Chapter 5

Bibliography

- Pub. 19 *OREGON PIONEER ASSOCIATION*, Annual Address, 1882, p. 19
- Pub. 20 *OREGON PIONEER ASSOCIATION*, , 26th Annual Reunion, 1898, p. 62
- Pub. 21. History of the Provisional Government, p. 74
- Pub. 22. *OREGON PIONEER ASSOCIATION*, Annual address, p. 20
- Pub. 23. IBID #19
- Pub. 24. History of the Provisional Government, P. 75

Addendum:

1. An act to obtain the Suffrages of the People on the Organic Laws of Oregon
2. Memorial to the Hon., The Legislative Council and House of Representatives of Oregon Territory, Liquor prohibition petition
3. *NORTH PACIFIC HISTORY COMPANY, OF PORTLAND, 1889, HISTORY OF PACIFIC NORTHWEST - OREGON AND WASHINGTON*, p.268
4. Painting "Birth of Oregon", May 2, 1843, Champoeg, by Theo. Cegaux
5. Mural by Barry Kulkner depicting roll call of first settlers and fur traders, May 2, 1843

(Addendum)

13

1156

An Act to obtain the Suffrages of the People on the Organic Laws of Oregon

Be it enacted by the House of Representatives of Oregon Territory, as follows:

Sect. 1. That a true copy of the original Organic laws of Oregon without alteration or amendment, and a copy of said Organic laws revised and amended be submitted to the people of Oregon, at the several precincts herein mentioned for them to declare which shall in future govern this territory.

Sect. 2. It shall be the duty of the Recorder to transmit together with the Poll books, to the several places of voting herein named previously to the day of Election, a true copy of the Organic laws without, and a copy of the Organic laws with amendments, which before opening the polls shall be read and explained to the people by one or more of the Judges of said Election.

Sect. 3. The qualified Electors so instructed shall proceed to vote viva voce for the instrument to which they give a preference, and the instrument so voted for, receiving the highest number of votes, shall henceforth be the Supreme Law of the Land.

Sect. 4. That the following named persons shall act as Judges of Election at the several places herein named, and in case of one or more of said Judges failing to act, the remaining Judge or Judges are hereby empowered to fill said vacancies.

Robert Newel, John McÇadden, G. M. Foisie, to be Judges of Election at the Catholic Mission, and I. U. Garrison, Barton Lee, W. H. Wilson to be Judges of Election at the Oregon Institute, in the County of Champoeg, Abijah Hendricks, Absalom Hembrie, Wm. Newley to be Judges of Election at the house of Absalom Hembrie, and Jesse Applegate, Nathaniel Ford & Daniel Matheny to be Judges of Election at the house of George Gay in the County of Yam Hill.

W. H. Gray, Hiram Straight, Philip Foster to be Judges of Election at Oregon City and - to be Judges of Election at Fort Vancouver in the County of Klackamas, and Hugh Burns, James Athey and Felix Hathaway to be Judges of Election at Multnomah City and David Hill, S. M. Gilman, M. M. McCarver to be Judges of the Election at the Methodist Meeting house in Tualaty County, and R. Shortress, John McClure, Calvin Tibbets to be Judges of Election in county of Clatsop, and the above named judges shall be governed in their duty and in all respects amenable to the Law regulating Elections.

Sect. 5 - The Election herein provided for shall be held in the several precincts above named on the last Saturday in July next, and the Judges, Clerk and other officers of Oregon shall be governed by the Laws regulating election in all respects, not herein otherwise provided for, as in case of General Elections.

Sect. 6. The Recorder is hereby authorized to contract for and obtain the printing of 300 copies of the original and amended organic laws of Oregon, provided the same may be ready for distribution within ten days from the passage of the act, and the said Recorder shall distribute the said printed copies to the Judges of Election in the several counties according to their population.

Sect. 7. It shall be the duty of the Executive immediately upon the receipt of the returns of the said Election, to issue a proclamation declaring the result of said Election.

This act to take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved Oregon City 15 August 1845

Geo. Abernethy

#9180

MEMORIAL, TO THE HON., THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF OREGON TERRITORY, IN SESSION ASSEMBLED;

The Undersigned, citizens of Oregon, believing that the use of all intoxicating liquors, as a beverage, is not only unnecessary for persons in health, but absolutely injurious, and tends directly to poverty and crime in the case of a great majority of all those who use them, they ask

First - That a law be passed to prohibit all drugged, forged, or spurious liquors, with penalties adequate to the crime committed against community.

Second - That the question of entire and total prohibition of the liquor traffic, be submitted to a vote of the people at the next annual election.

Third - That the law submitting the question to the people for a vote shall also provide that the result of such vote be communicated to the next ensuing Legislature by the Secretary of the Territory.

All of which the undersigned respectfully, and as in duty bound, will continue to ask.

Please circulate and obtain signatures--and return to Hon. Geo. W. Brown, Salem, at an early date--at latest by the 10th of January.

F. A. Smith
James Jay
Job Ross
Lyman B. Hall
W.H. Gray
G. W. Cook
Wm. C. Wilson

John McClure
G. F Holman
L. H. Gudron
W. H. Holman
Addison Levett
Philip Gearhart
John Levett
J. Mills
F. Ketchum

(Addendum)

NORTH PACIFIC HISTORY CO., OF PORTLAND, 1889, HISTORY OF PACIFIC
NORTHWEST - OREGON AND WASHINGTON, p. 268.

At the first election under the amended Organic Law, in June, 1845, George Abernethy was elected Governor Of Oregon Territory. Before his inauguration, and while the last Executive Committee was still in office, the representatives provided by the amended Organic Law, and who were elected at the same time as Governor Abernethy, convened at Oregon City. General McCarver was elected speaker, and Dr. John E. Long, Secretary. The message of the retiring Executive Committee was a manly, straightforward document, abounding in valuable suggestions and forcibly exhibiting the condition of affairs. A committee of five, consisting of William H. Gray, Jesse Applegate, H. A. G. Lee, John McClure and David Hill were appointed "to draft a memorial to the Congress of the United States, setting forth the condition, situation, relation and wants of the country." On the 27th of June, the memorial was reported and adopted. A resolution also passed providing that it should be signed by the Executive Committee, the Circuit Judge (Hon. J. W. Nesmith), and each member of the House. On the 28th, it was duly signed by Messrs. Russell and Stewart (a quorum of the Executive Committee), Judge Nesmith, and the members and officers of the House. A copy was delivered to Dr. Elijah White, to be conveyed to Washington.

The memorial was presented in the Senate of the United States by Hon. Thomas H. Benton (December 8, 1845.) The opinion that he expressed of that document, is, probably, its best commentary. It gives a thorough view of the situation of Oregon, the motives of the founders of the Provisional government, and their own idea of its claim to recognition, either by Congress or by the people of Oregon. Senator Benton thus alluded to the memorial:

"These petitioners stated that, for the preservation of order, they had, among themselves, established a Provisional and temporary government, subject to the ratification of the United States government. The petition sets forth, in strong and respectful language, arguments why the citizens residing in that section of country should be protected for the purpose of preserving their rights, and also as a means of preserving order. The memorial was drawn up in a manner creditable to the body by which it was presented, to the talents by which it was dictated, and to the patriotic sentiments which pervaded it; and the application was worthy of a favorable consideration for its moderation, reasonableness and justice. As the best means of spreading the contents of this petition before the country, and doing honor to the ability and enterprise of those who presented it, he moved that it be read at the bar of the Senate"

In accordance with the resolution passed by the Legislative Assembly, this memorial, able paper as it was, became the occasion of a novel episode in the legislative history of the Provisional government. It, together with a copy of the amended organic law, had, by a vote of the house, been placed in the hands of Dr. Elijah White, to be carried to Washington for presentation. That gentleman was about to visit Washington to"

Birth of Oregon. May 1904. Comp. by Theo. J. J. J.

NEG. NO. CR 41 394 # 229 A



THE RECEPTION OF THE
BIRTH-OREGON

17316-229 A

Illustration by Henry Kneveler depicts
meeting of first settlers, fur traders
when brought Oregon Country into
US rather than Canada. May 2, 1843
British & Americans pictured at the
new settlement. Date was 1843 to 50



CHAPTER SIX
The Blue Ruin Dust-Up
1846

Alexander Lattie's *Fort George Journal*, 1846, pp.197-239.

Printed in the *OREGON HISTORICAL QUARTERLY*, Volume LXIV.,
Number 3. Sept. 1963., pp. 197-239

The journal is interspersed with notes added by the Oregon Historical
Quarterly editors.

(See addendum at the end of this chapter for the complete copy)

page 202.: " As the usual semi-official record of events the Company asked from each post, Lattie's journal reflects the effects of the growing American population and the irritable state of feeling in 1846 concerning Company property and employees, particularly among the more 'enterprising,' less 'responsible' or newer members of the community. Lattie got on well enough with some of his American neighbors like Elbridge Trask and Solomon H. Smith, 'oldtimers' who were willing to sell either labor or goods to the Company. But with one strongly anti-Company town promoter, Col. John McClure, Lattie came to blows. Furthermore, his May 30 'victory' over McClure was accepted to the extent that a Clatsop County grand jury recognized McClure's "assault with an intent to commit murder" in August. (15)

note 15.:

"Verdict, Grand Jury vs Jno McLure (sic), Assault with Intent to Murder, 1846," Clatsop County court records (August, 1846) courtesy Oregon State Archives (photostat at OHS). Since a favorable verdict was contrary to most Company brushes with local courts, the result seems to indicate that much of the community was still with Lattie, the Company employee, if for no other reason than that McClure had attacked him personally rather than Company property. Apparently there was no prosecution of McClure, a member of the 1845 Provisional Government legislature.

pg. 203: Some time in the fall of 1846, Lattie left Hudson's Bay Company service. Perhaps his fight with McClure or a recognition of the general trend of events strengthened his decision to quit; or the district management may have replaced him because he was too unpredictable, possibly after he helped pilot the 198-ton U. S. naval schooner *Shark* through the sandy hazards at the Columbia's mouth. Whatever the reason Company records indicate he settled at Chinook, convenient to the northern channel and possible piloting jobs.

Pg. 227, Lattie's Journal, Friday May the 15th.

AM calm and sultry with hazy (weather) Empld as usual about the gardens and other dutys as requisite. recd communication from the Fort, desiring me amongst other orders, to give the Intruders that are behind me,

warning, of their imprudence. (63) I did as desired, in the presence of 4 or 5 others whose names are (blank space) and met with the greatest civility. Latter Part Breeze Strong and variable from the South to SW and N. W. Eving Calm

note 63. The immediate problem was that the American claim included the Fort George site. The donation claims filed by John McClure and John M. Shively, also taken and held previously under the Provisional Government's land law, completely covered the Fort George area, with McClure on the west, and Shively-Welch immediately east of him. The actual fort buildings were about two or three blocks east of the McClure-Shively line, on the latter's claim.

George Gibbs also gives a reason why Shively, Welch and McClure and others might have felt specially justified in occupying the Fort George site: "The site of Astoria was generally considered as the property of the United States Government, and held by the Company on its behalf, as it had been captured during the war of 1812, and at its conclusion formally restored to the United States Government."

Pg. 229-230, Journal, Saturday May the 16th

AM Breeze from the south with Cloudy rainy weather Employed cleaning out the Salmon Store, which was in a most filthy mess, and took us the whole day to clean it out. found many things belonging to the American Boat in a most ruinous state. And all the squatters about and around Me quite in a boiling heat about the Boundary question. McLuer (65) the agitator and one of the worst kind, he is a very bad adviser on any Pt, Latter part wind in from the west with fine weather Midt again rainy.

Sunday May the 17th

AM. Breeze from the SEast with Squally weather and heavy rain, at times, every thing Solitary except the minds of the Residents about which is very turbulent, respecting the boundry question, they have more to say and debate then (sic) their home Government, Latter Part Do WR (ditto weather)

Note 65. John McClure (or McLure, McCluer as it appears in the 1840s) was born in Kentucky in 1798; arrived in Oregon from California, July 10, 1843; settled his Clatsop County claim in 1844; married Louisa, an Indian, in November 1851 whom he describes as "one of the descendants of the once powerfull King Concomolly." (John McCluer to Joseph Lane (December ?, 1851, OHS, Lane Collection). See also McClures donation claim application, OC 1634, Bancroft, History of Oregon, I:266-67n. John and Louisa had one son, baptised John Archibald Concomlly McClure (SM 6, Catholic Records).

McClure persuaded at least one family to move to Astoria in 1848, according to the 1886 reminiscences of Samuel T. McKean, Jr. (OHS Mss. 483). When the family was staying at Linnton in 1848, McClure described Astoria and the country there to McKean's father, who went down in a canoe and met Shively and Welch, "two of the earliest American settlers at

Astoria, I believe, since the times of John Jacob Astor. Shivelylocated on the original Astor site. Welch came soon after and Shively left him in charge of the premises while he went back to Virginia fora wife.....Shively, Welch and McClure all had high notions in regard to the future of Astoria. They felt assured that there would, at no very distant day, be a large commercial city somewhere near the mouth of the Columbia River, and this being the most eligible point, they doubted not it would be the place. Portland had not then loomed up as a mighty rival, and the short-sighted proprietors asked almost as much for corner lots, although there were not fifty men in the place, as they could realize for the same property twenty years afterwards."

Pg. 233: Journal. Saturday May the 30th

AM Breeze from the westd with westerly fine weather. Empty variously in the Garden, Hoeing weeding &c&c at 10 the Canoes Bottom's being dry, took all hands down with me to put them in a place of safety and cover them over with brush to preserve them from the sun, while we were procuring Brush McLewer & a person named Wheeler came past. McLewer invited me home with him to take a glass of grog. I told him no I did not wish to drink any reminding him of the past Storys respecting Myself as My Objection - however after some time he prevailed upon my going - Soon after I went he began making use of the most threatening kind of Language respecting the Doctor McLoughoin, saying repeatedly that he would take his life the first opportunity or any other damned Englishman that would take up his cause. I reasoned with him and endeavoured to soothe his turbulent mind, he repeatedly told me during the conversation that if he did not know me to be a man he would stab me to the heart.

I began too see that his intentions were evil and wished to go, but he still persisted on my Staying dinner was now ready, when Mrs. Trask asked me if I would take a little fresh Salmon with her. I said yes as it was the first I had eat this year. while we were eating a little dinner he continued very turbulent and using most awfull language. I said Colenel would you like to have the Chopping off of one of the Compy Officers heads, he said nothing would give him more pleasure, then to have their hearts blood, I laid my head down upon the table and said strike, he took up an axe which was close by rose it and would have struck I believe, but I rose my hand at the moment and prevented him his Eyes starting out of his head with passion. I would have left immediately but I thought he might attribute it to courdice. I had no wish to be considered a coward by a coward. I got up soon after this, he was now in good humor and apparently ashamed of himself. My wife came in the mean time and told me their was some few Indians with some Beaver to trade, and told him at the same time that he was a very bad man to bring me down here - she was giving him a little scolding when he called her a damned whore with this she slaped his face when he struck her in the face in return, they closed

and fell together. When my wife took up a small stone and cut him in the Cheek with it he now got in a towering passion and rushed upon her twas now that I interfeered, and simply separated them, without getting in the least passion myself, desiring him to go and behave himself. I took no more notice but walked slowly home, he returned to the House in a towering passion telling Mr. and Mrs. Trask what my wife had done, and swearing he would shoot her preparing his riffle the mean time. he was when prepared taking deliberate aim at one of us being togeher, when Mr. Trask took the gun from him or rather was endeavouring when he snapped at him but missed fire during this scuffle unknown to us we were now beyound the riffles reach.

I got up home went in took a magazine and read a little and fell a sleep over it during this time the Colenol commenced firing several shots up at the House one Bullet passing close past Mrs. Trask, another, some time close past Mr. Trask who were comming away now to escape his fury. they were on the hill at this time, soon after this another Bullet came within a foot of Henry Colly who was walking on the Gallery when he came in and told me the Colonel was firing at us, henry in a short time after this went out again he was now up at the Salmon Store. henry was in the act of toalking to him when he again rose his Riffle took aim - pulled but snapped. Henry now came running in to me in a hurry telling me a second time of his conduct. Some few minuts before this I discharged my Fowling Piece, which had been some time charged with Shot No 5. in case I should require her - I did not Load her but Immediately went out, when McLewer was now as I suppose ramming down a second charge in his riffle. I said to him jestingly, ram well home Colenol, and then again saying what in the name of God is the matter with you. Continuing the sentence with would you wish a very pretty target baring my briest at the same time he very cooly rose his riffle took deliberate aim and fired he was now within 20 yds of me, one bullet cut my arm Briest and went through the window. the other went through one side of my trowsers and cut my hip and escaped on the other. when I discovered myself wounded now knowing his bloody intention, I rushed upon him, he had by this time Powder in his riffle again, he now took her or it by the muzle and threatened to knock my brains out if I attempted to come within reach of him I rushed in upon him took his riffle from him broke it - and threw it from me. by this time one of the Islanders brought me a Dagger. he immediately tried to make his escape by running over the hill. I followed him he had now got two large stones in his hand, I again closed with him, when he either threw or droped the stone, and felt for his knife but could not find it. I now for the first time struck him with the flat side of the dagger across the Face. I told him to give himself up without any farther ceremony he persisted in struggling and threatening. I now struck him again on(c)e or twice with the Flat side of the sword. I told him then I would hear no more but took him up to the house, and put a gard of Islanders over him and kept him there for some hours, when he was

asked for, or rather I was asked to deliver him over to them and get dressed as they had heard he had got stabbed.

I told them his groaning was all pretence, that there was nothing much the matter with him except a few bruises in the Head, which he got for himself tumbling amongst the rocks. I thought they felt inclined to persist but I told them I considered myself perfectly justified in securing him from further violence particularly after my saving his life which he doubly forefitted, however after some taulk, I told Mr. (James) Welch and some others that they might take him to his own house by promising me security from further violence which they promised to do, and said they would send for officers directly and have him arrested on these terms I gave him up. he is yet in bed but threatens to complete what he has begun, So I have every reason to consider my-self in hourly danger of my life, after his cool assassinating disposition. he has become more bold then formerly having more neighbours about him of late So ended Saturday.(70.)

Note 70 . The Oregonian of March 19, 1881, has William H. Rector's recollections of the McClure-Lattie battle ("Oregon Hoochinoo," p. 3): "It was in the spring of 1846 that a party of eight men started from the Willamette falls in a small boat to go to Fort Astoria. . . . At the time . . . the country was under a provisional government, with stringent laws prohibiting the manufacture, sale or introduction of intoxicating liquors; but in defiance of this, Richard McCary, an American, claimed to be a distiller, and disputed the right of the law prohibiting him from following his legitimate business. There were no stills or boilers to be had; but he obtained a large iron pot. . . . He made a top for it out of the fir timber of the country, then got a tinker to make a long pipe of tin to serve for the condensing workm. Thus equipped, he went to work and brewed a vile article of molasses that came from the islands. . . . The result was an intoxicating beverage of which a small dose produced insanity. . . . The action of the said upon the iron, the fir wood, or the tin pipe, or all combined, gave the liquor a bluish color, hence the appropriate name Blue Ruin. The party of the boat before mentioned managed to smuggle a keg of Blue Ruin for the purpose of having a good time with Col. McClure. The voyage was made in safety, as the keg was not tapped until it arrived at McClure's cabin. The colonel was a hospital man glad to have company. . . . He sent for Mr. Latty, the factor at the fort, to have a social drink. After a few drinks the colonel's ideas of the Americans' right to the country, and British intrusion, caused him to say offensive things to Latty. It is hardly fair to say the hospitable colonel would insult his guest; it would be more proper to charge it to the affect (sic) of the Blue Ruin. Mr. Latty left the party and returned home, a little the worse for Blue Ruin. McClure took another glass, which was one too many, considering the nature of the liquor, for it deprived him of his reason altogether, but did not effect his physical powers. He imagined himself to be an officer of the government

in command of a squad of soldiers, and under command to take Fort Astoria. He equipped himself with rifle and pouch and went forth giving command and firing on the fort; going through the exercise of loading, advance! halt! take aim! fire! He proceeded in this way until his bullets began to patter against Latty's house, when a servant man of Latty's took alarm, ran in and aroused Latty from the lethargy caused by Blue Ruin.. He went out and found the colonel in his yard in the act of loading his gun. Supposing it to be only fun he bared his breast to the colonel for a target. The colonel ordered, make ready! take aim! fire! suiting the action to the order; but the gun missed fire. He did not seem to notice it and proceeded to load again; Latty still offering his breast for a target thinking it all play.

The next time the gun fired; one of the balls went through his sleeve, scratching his arm. It was no longer fun for Latty: He armed himself with a heavy cutlass in an iron scabbard and went for to battle. The colonel was in the act of reloading his gun when Latty struck him on the head with the sword, knocking him down, then pounding on him until he was so used up that he lay still. The Englishman's blood was up, and he dragged the colonel to a cliff near by that is twelve or fourteen feet perpendicular, and threw him over on the broken rocks below."

Page 238, Journal, Sunday the 31 May.

AM Breeze from the west with fine weather, during the day Pisk arrived in a small canoe from the Cape hearing over there that I was killed or near(l)y. he passed again the same day taking with him assistance to bring up his Large canoe and goods from Cape Disappointment Latter Part weather fine McLewer still threatening

Monday June the 1st

AM Breeze and weather westerly with fine weather. People remaining at the Fort empld in the Garden, and other dutys required. Observed during the day a great many Natives and Americans about all day heard as usual of McLewer's threats Latter Part Do weather

Tuesday, June the 2nd

AM Breeze from the Westd with fine weather. At 10 AM Pisk again arrived from the Cape bringing with him his large Canoe the goods and other property that he had down there leaving his wife and Family behind when the Tide answered loaded the boat with goods, also and Empty Barells ready for starting on the morrow.during the afternoon the Clatsip Authorities arrived, investigated the case and boound me over to appear against McLewer 2d Monday of July (71)

Note 71. The only Clatsop County court record found is the August 1846 "verdict" mentioned (see footnote 15) It states that McClure "feloniously willfully and of his mallice aforethought did make an assault with an intent to commit murder. . . . with a certain rifled gun made of iron & steel of the value sixty dollars charged with powder and leaden ball or balls which he the said John McClure in his hands then & there had and held him the said Latty in and upon the arm and the hip of him the said Latty

then & there feloniously willfully and of his malice aforethought did shoot discharge and penetrate giving unto the said Latty then and there with the rifled gun as aforesaid in and upon the arm and the hip of him the said Latty two wounds as aforesaid. . . ."

Page 239, Journal, Wednesday, June the 3d

AM Breeze Strong from the Eastd with hazy weather, at 10 Canoe and Boat loaded and ready to start with the Flood Breeze yet strong down Sent a dispatch by Mr. Partish, relating the past occurrence and descisions of the Clatsip Officers noon weather still the same At 2 Boat & Canoe Proceeded Latter Part fine

Thursday, June the 4th AM Breeze from the Eastd with fine weather Empld variously garden principally Several people arrived from the Clatsip and other parts enquiring about the late affair was told by some most curious tales of American Character, was told amongst the rest of some of McLewers previous threats Language and feeling respecting Englishmen Latter Part Breeze westerly

Friday June the 5th AM Breeze early from the west with fine clear weather, arrived Bl(ac)k Saul from the Cape lamenting his misfortune in having to remove of(f) Mr. Ogdens Claim after making improovements upon it Empld gardening 2 natives Employed in consequence of one Islander being sick and othe other empld about the Boat &c & c. Later Part Do Wr

Saturday June the 6th

AM Breze from the Southd with Cloudy weather, at daylight the Boat arrived from the upper Fishery, having much trouble in getting down being so lightly Manned. no Salmon yet Latter Part weather from the SEast with showery weather

Apparently no punishment accompanied the "guilty" verdict brought against John McClure. Perhaps it was the law of the west, or the jury believed each man was equally responsible for the encounter.



Oregon Historical *Quarterly*

VOLUME LXIV • NUMBER 3

SEPTEMBER 1963

\$2.00 per number

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Alexander Lattie's Fort George Journal, 1846

The Hudson's Bay Company had no pilots and no charts [of the Columbia River], and wanted none . . . Their captains learned the north channel and used it; and one of their mates, Latta, often acted as pilot to new arrivals.¹

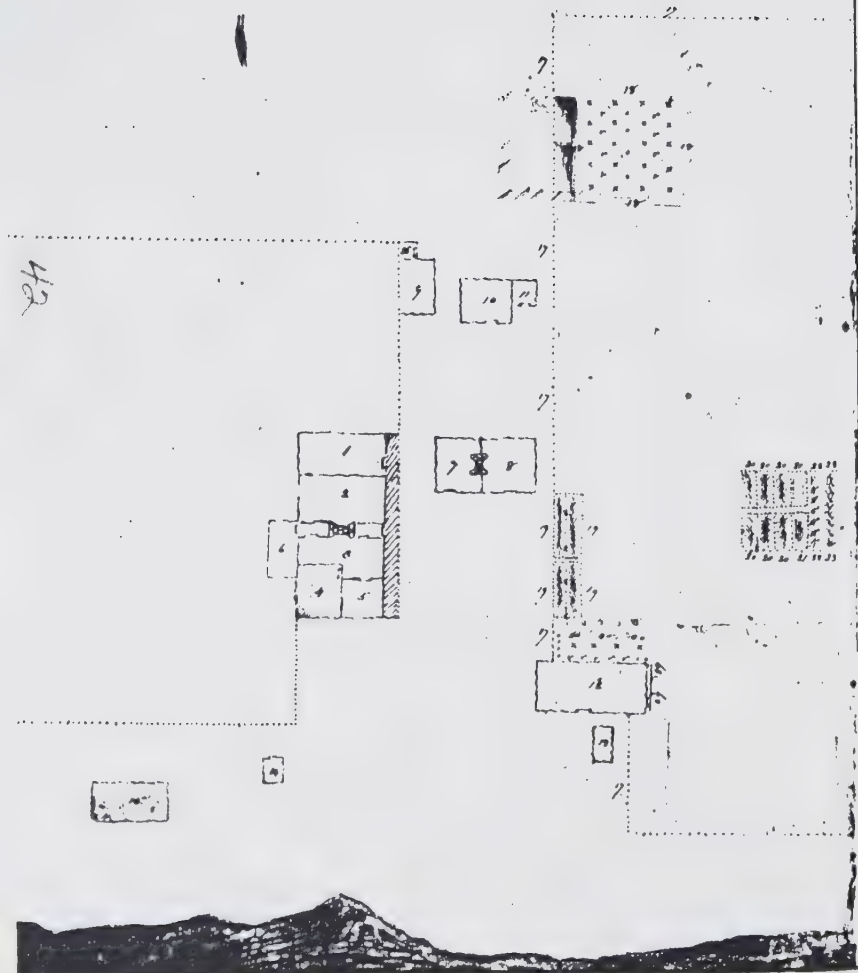
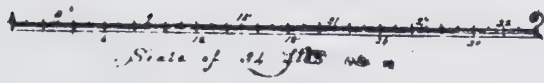
Alexander Lattie, son of John and Helen Clark Lattie, was born at St. Andrews, a seaport town in Fifeshire, Scotland, in May, 1802. When he was about twenty-eight, the spirit of adventure, prompted him to enter the Hudson's Bay Company's service as a seaman. Probably he had previous sea experience, at least along the Scottish coast, for Company sources identify him as coming from Kirkcaldy, Fifeshire, another seacoast town.²

Since the Company was expanding its shipping trade along the Northwest Coast, Lattie was sent to the Columbia, probably on board the *Ganymede*, which arrived at Fort Vancouver in the summer of 1831. Like the rest of the officers and crew including fifteen-year-old George Roberts, one of the new naval apprentices, Lattie must have caught the "remittent fever" plaguing John McLoughlin's Columbia District operations in 1830-31.³ Unlike Roberts, who pre-

1. H. H. Bancroft, *History of Oregon* (San Francisco, 1886-88), II:24-25n45. Information that there was a Company chart evidently was a well-kept secret, but British Army officers Henry J. Warre and Mervin Vavasour in 1845-46 used and credited it on their maps of the river. See Warre and Vavasour maps, Public Record Office, London (MPK 59, Sheets 4 and 12).

2. E. E. Rich, ed., *John McLoughlin's Fort Vancouver Letters, First Series, 1825-38*, Hudson's Bay Record Society IV (London, 1941), 190n1. For Lattie's birth see his marriage record, St. James Cathedral, Vancouver, Washington (including Astoria and Baker's Bay), StJR 116 (Oregon Historical Society photostats of early Catholic church records, hereafter Catholic Records, StJR 116); and his widow's donation land claim, Oregon City No. 3256, in *Genealogical Material in Oregon Donation Land Claims*, Abstracted from Applications by Genealogical Forum of Portland, Oregon, Vol. II (Portland, 1959). These sources give his birthplace as St. Andrews, County Firth. Since there is no Firth County and St. Andrews is in Fifeshire, it is assumed that was intended.

3. See "The Round Hand of George B. Roberts," *Oregon Historical Quarterly*, LXIII (June-September, 1962), 103; HBRV IV:105.



Plan of Ft. George buildings and fields, from Lattie journal, 1846.

ment.¹⁴ Though it was not then a major post and probably brought a very small return, it was a Company site of many years' occupancy and it provided an important strategic outlook on traffic through the river entrance. Lattie was instructed to note all ship entries.

As the usual semi-official record of events the Company asked from each post, Lattie's journal reflects the effects of the growing American population and the irritable state of feeling in 1846 concerning Company property and employees, particularly among the more 'enterprising,' less 'responsible' or newer members of the community. Lattie got on well enough with some of his American neighbors like Elbridge Trask and Solomon H. Smith, 'oldtimers' who were willing to sell either labor or goods to the Company. But with one strongly anti-Company town promoter, Col. John McClure, Lattie came to blows. Furthermore, his May 30 'victory' over McClure was accepted to the extent that a Clatsop County grand jury recognized McClure's "assault with an intent to commit murder" in August.¹⁵

any thing being done for him in the service." Douglas also suggested that Birnie be treated leniently, and if the Company could make any provision for him, they might hold the mill in Birnie's name, and so gain if the mill became a profitable business (HBRS VII:189-90). Birnie, a Scot who went to work for the North West Company in 1818, was stationed at Fort George in 1820-21. After the two companies joined he worked for the Hudson's Bay Company at various Columbia District posts, and was at Fort George 1839-46. In the 1850s he had charge of the Company's agency at Cathlamet, Washington. E. E. Rich, ed., *Minutes of Council, Northern Department of Rupert Land, 1821-1831*, HBRS III (London, 1940), 428-29.

14. Four Company employees, including James Birnie, were listed at Fort George for Outfit 1845-46 (Columbia Department Statement, H. B. C. Arch., B.223/3/162, fos. 31d-32), six for Outfit 1846-47, including Lattie for part of the year, and Charles Forrest, who succeeded him as clerk (District Statements of the Northern Department, B.239/1/17, fo. 51), and Thomas Pisk Kipling the "interpreter" who lived at Chinook Point. Information obtained for use in this article through courtesy of the Hudson's Bay Company, London.

15. "Verdict, Grand Jury vs Jno McLure [sic], Assault with Intent to Murder, 1846," Clatsop County court records (August, 1846), courtesy Oregon State Archives (photostat at OHS). Since a favorable verdict was contrary to most Company brushes with local courts, the result seems to indicate that much of the community was still with Lattie, the Company

Some time in the fall of 1846, Lattie left Hudson's Bay Company service.¹⁶ Perhaps his fight with McClure or a recognition of the general trend of events strengthened his decision to quit; or the district management may have replaced him because he was too unpredictable, possibly after he helped pilot the 198-ton U. S. naval schooner *Shark* through the sandy hazards at the Columbia's mouth.¹⁷ Whatever the reason, Company records indicate he settled at Chinook,¹⁸ convenient to the northern channel and possible piloting jobs. While his journal records his unsuccessful search for a land claim near Young's Bay on the southern bank, Lattie may have delayed taking a claim there until he found what he wanted, or perhaps he waited for the departure of some of Oregon's "most restless" Americans for California in the spring of 1847.¹⁹ On August 11, 1847, under the land laws of the Provisional Government, in which both

employee, if for no other reason than that McClure had attacked him personally rather than Company property. Apparently there was no prosecution of McClure, a member of the 1845 Provisional Government legislature.

16. Lattie was paid 56£ 14s. for nine months of service in Outfit 1845-46 (bookkeeping outfit, June 1, 1845-May 31, 1846) under the "Steamer Beaver" heading, H.B.C.Arch., B.223/3/162, fo. 16d. In Outfit 1846-47 (June 1, 1846-May 31, 1847), Lattie was paid 6£ 6s. a month for five months' service under Fort George, from June 1-October 31, 1846, H.B.C.Arch., B.239/1/17, fo. 51. Information from department and district statements obtained for use in this article, courtesy of Hudson's Bay Company (hereafter H.B.C.Arch.).

Since Lattie's journal breaks off at the end of July, one wonders if he was actually at the fort much after that date, and if he was paid for the five months from February 25 through July 25, 1846.

17. While it might not have reliable meaning, the March 1849 census of Clatsop County (Oregon Provisional and Territorial Government Papers, No. 1080, microfilm at OHS) indicates that he was "Dismissed HBC." Others are identified as "HBC" but not marked "dismissed," perhaps only indicating current employment.

Lattie identifies himself by name on only two occasions (July 19 and 23) in his journal entries—then as pilot of the *Shark*, evidently with pride.

18. H.B.C.Arch. B.239/1/17, fo. 51.

19. The 568-ton British naval sloop *Modeste* entered the Columbia late in 1845, and did not leave Fort Vancouver until May, 1847, after the news of the Oregon treaty had arrived in Oregon and a "portion of the most restless of the Community" had left for California. See Henry

- 147
- S Feby [April] the 4th AM Breezes from the N E with cloudy Squally weather. at daylight sent the Islanders over to Clatsip with the Plow. afterwards about 9 went over the Bay to Mr Smith's and spent the day there while there a Canoe arrived from Bakers Bay McArty and others, who told us they had seen a ship in the offing. PM Breeze in strong from the SWest and Cloudy Latter Part Calm and clear
- M Feby [April] the 5th AM Breeze from SE [?] with Squally Showery weather at 8 AM Pisk Kippling arrived from Bakers Bay calling here for a few supplies intending afterwards to proceed to Fort Vancouver, on Business of of his own. At 11—Started with myself with him also on business so here the Log ends until My return
- S April the 19th AM Calm and overcast we were now proceeding down the Columbia with our Canoe. One given by Mr Jas Douglass for the Special use of Fort George at noon it began to blow pretty hard first from the NW then from the SW which caused us to remain behind Tongue P untill the Breeze abated we started again at 7 and reached the Fort at 10. got the goods and canoe up which brought Mid[nigh]t. I forgot to mention much thunder head.
- M April the 20th Strong Breeze from the westd with fine dry weather. Again sent the Islanders about the gardens, which would have been finished had Mr Birnie allowed them to proceed with them as desired when I left Latter Part Do Wr
- T April the 21st AM Breeze light from the SW with every indication of a SE gale at 11 the wind as was expected chopped suddenly round from the SEastd and blew a gale with heavy rain. Middle and Latter Part Do Wr
- W April the 22d AM still Blowing a gale myself over at Clatsup after the Purchase of some Cattle could not return in consequence of its blowing so hard. Duty variable Principly in the garden Latter Part still blowing hard.
- T April the 23 AM Breeze variable NE to SE with missing rain at 11-30 came over to Ft George, where I found

they were buisy burning the Fences which are already scarce and not easily procured Made them leave off in consequence. the day continued Fine Latter Part Do Wr

- F April the 24th AM Breeze from the Westd strong with fine weather. Islanders variously Empld about the gardens stores &c&c Gave a Native one shirt for the repair and alterations of the F[t] G[eorge] Canoe Mr Birnie took a trip to Tongue Pt Latter Pt Do Wr
- F [sic] April the 25th AM Breeze yet from the West with Fine weather Duty of the Place variable as usual. Mr Birnie and Family proceeded over to Clatsip. Latter Part Do Wr
- S April the 26th AM Breeze yet from the west with fine weather. Duty variable as usual. Traded some Sturgeon wild foul and Beaver—at 8, John McLean⁵⁵ arrived from Fort Vancouver in search of a farm Latter Part Do Wr gave the Islanders rations for the Week
- S April the 27th AM Breeze from the SEast with rainy weather, and so continued all day. At sunset Pisk Kippling arrived from Fort Vancr with Trading Goods &c&c for Cape Disappointment got the goods &c took up and secured in the store for the night
- M March [April] the 28 AM Strong SW gale with Hail showers heard of the Calipya⁵⁶ been at hand and also the schooner cadboro which was in Schooner Cadboro in Sight laying in Grays Bay wind-bound at noon and afterwards the gale from SW to SE continued. Empld gardening principally, various other

55. Evidently a Company employee who retired to Clatsop County. He appears on the Vancouver list of voters in 1847 (Oreg. Prov. and Terr. Government Papers, No. 1725), in the Clatsop County census of 1849. According to his donation claim application (OC4766) he was born in Scotland, arrived in Oregon 1834, and settled his Oak Point Clatsop County claim in 1850, immediately after declaring his intention to become a citizen. It becomes apparent that the date of settlement on claim applications was not always actual.

56. The *Calapooiah*, a river schooner built for Aaron Cook near Oregon City in 1844. See J. W. Nesmith's "Annual Address," in *OPAT*, 1880, p. 12.

Sunday May the 10th AM Strong Breeze from the West with hazy weather. when the Ebb Tide made proceeded over to Baker's Bay per Orders found the Schooner still laying there with all hands well Onboard—but three off Duty, having I believe refused to do Any. prepared for Surveying the Claim on the Morrow

Monday May the 11th Slight NWesterly Airs, went Assisted by Mr Pisk Kippling and a Sn Islander surveyed and marked distinctly Mr Ogdens Claim found a person by the name of Saul⁶² a coloured man one quarter of a

Ogden purchased the land in his own name (for the Company) for \$1,000 plus \$200 for surveyor's fees. See Ogden and Warre letters in "Secret Mission of Warre and Vavasour," *WHQ*, III:141-43. The *Oregon Spectator*, February 19, 1846, p. 2, col. 3, reports Ogden's purchase; see also *Oreg. Prov. Government Land Claim Records*, Vol. I, p. 139.

George Summers, who came to Oregon in 1843 and appears on the 1845 Clatsop County census, testified that William McDaniel was the first to claim Cape Disappointment: "It might have been in the winter of 1845 or 1846; I am not positive of the time; he came over to me in the night time to get me to make a conveyance to Mr. Ogden from him (McDaniel)." Ogden paid, he thought, \$1,000. "... it was my impression that the paper I drew was not accepted by Mr. Ogden; another was drawn by some other person before the consummation of the bargain." *H.B.CO. vs U.S., Vol. 5, Ev. for U.S.*, pp. 192, 193.

According to Dugald Mactavish, the U.S. military authorities took possession of Ogden's Cape Disappointment claim—that is, "the Company's land claim there, without any notice being sent to the Company's representative in Oregon" (*H.B.CO. vs U.S., Vol. 1, H.B.CO. Ev.* [Vol. 2], p. 215) in 1852 (*ibid.*, Vol. 3 [Vols. 4 and 5], *H.B.CO. Mem. & Ar.*, p. 96, and Rufus Ingalls to O. Cross, July 16, 1852, in *H.B.CO. & P.S.A. CO. vs U.S., Mis. Ev. for U.S., Vol. 7*, p. 358). In spite of Simpson's instructions and remarks to both Ogden and Warre and Vavasour in 1845 about expansion plans for the cape, the Company evidently never did more than construct one building, presumably to maintain an outpost at the river mouth and to take over Fort George's function if the boundary was settled at the Columbia. Since the land had no agricultural or trading value, the Company argued for a reimbursal on the facility there and the location's strategic value.

62. James D. Sauls had been in Oregon since the wreck of the U. S. navy's *Peacock*, July 18, 1841. According to Charles Wilkes, *Narrative of the United States Exploring Expedition . . . 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842* (5 vols. and atlas, Philadelphia, 1845), I:xxxiv, "James De Sauls, Ship's Cook," joined at Callao and "run"—deserted—at Astoria. After the "Cockstock Affair" in 1844, Sauls was charged with threatening to incite

mile on Mr Ogdens Claim pointed out his error and made him Sensible of mistake he had committed himself. At 3 PM finished after a Toilsome troublesome Journey—at night Slept Well

Tuesday May the 12th AM light airs from the West hazy weather. At 5 got my Canoe underweigh and proceeded up to Fort George leaving the Cadboro yet in the Bay. remained on Chinook Pt Breakfasted, saw the Natives taking Salmon &c&c untill the Tide made. at 10-30 proceeded and arrived at Fort George at 12.15. found all things in Order—At 2 PM observed the Schooner Cadboro cross the Bar

Wednesday May the 13th AM Strong Southerly Gale with cloudy dry weather at the usual time commenced various operations, Fencing Gardening Firewood procuring and Weeding [?] The American friends I have behind me are buisy building and clearing. Trade dull only in the Provisions way we are bountifully supplied noon the Gale still continues Latter Part Do Wr

Thursday May the 14th AM Breeze from the West with cloudy fine weather. At the usual time again commenced Gardening &c &c &c News of the day rather dull PM weeded the Vegetable Beds, and commenced howing the Potatoes which is up about 3 Inches. No arrivals to day. Latter Part Do Wr

Friday May the 15th AM calm and sultry with hazy wr Empld as usual about the gardens and other dutys as requisite. recd communication from the Fort, desiring me amongst other orders, to give the Intruders that are behind me, warning, of their imprudence.⁶³ I did as de-

the Indians and "encouraged" to leave Oregon City. He went to Clatsop County, and apparently was hired by Wheeler and McDaniel to hold their Cape Disappointment claim. The *Oregon Spectator*, December 24, 1846, complained that he had been "charged with having caused the death of his wife, an Indian woman," but that nothing had been done about it. For a summary of information and sources on Sauls, see Jean B. Brownell, "Negroes in Oregon before the Civil War," OHS (typed). Sauls' part as pilot of the *Shark* is discussed in footnote 79.

63. The immediate problem was that the American claim included the Fort George site. The donation claims filed by John McClure and John

sired, in the presence of 4 or 5 others whose names are [blank space] and met with the greatest civility. Latter Part Breeze Strong and variable from the South to SW and N.W. Eving Calm

M. Shively, also taken and held previously under the Provisional Government's land law, completely covered the Fort George area, with McClure on the west, and Shively-Welch immediately east of him. The actual fort buildings were about two or three blocks east of the McClure-Shively line, on the latter's claim.

The particular episode Lattie mentions here seems to be the same described from a patriotic American viewpoint in a biographical sketch of Mrs. Nancy Dickerson Welch (Bethenia Owens-Adair's "Pioneer Women of Clatsop County," in *OPAT*, 1897, p. 99). James Welch and his wife crossed the Plains in 1844 and settled at Oregon City. In 1845 Welch met Shively, who "induced" him to purchase an undivided half interest in Shively's Astoria claim (Shively's donation claim application, OC1052, gives date of settlement on claim as January 29, 1844). The Shively-Welch claim was recorded at Oregon City August 29, 1845 (Oreg. Prov. Government Land Claim Records, Vol. I, p. 11), "being the claim taken up by Bennett O'Niel" and including Fort George. (See also Prov. Government Land Claim Records, Vol. III, p. 113.) In spring, 1846, while the country was still under joint occupancy, the Welch family and the David Ingalls family and five men moved to Astoria. Mrs. Owens-Adair states that when Welch began to build the first frame house in Astoria that spring, "on what is now called block 17, Shiveley's Astoria, an officer of the Hudson's Bay Company ordered him off. But Mr. Welch being a man of great determination would not be baffled. He declared it would take all the guns of the fort to stop him. He stated that this was American soil; he owned the 320 acres and would build where he pleased—and he did, obtaining lumber from Hunt's sawmill about twenty-five miles up the Columbia river . . ."

The testimony in *H.B.CO. vs U.S.* has much information on the possession and actual occupation of the Fort George site, state of the buildings, when they were or were not occupied by the Company, etc. James Welch testified in 1866 that he claimed the land since the date of his purchase from Shively, continuously during its occupation as a military reservation and afterwards. (*H.B.CO. vs U.S.*, Vol. 5, *Ev. for U.S.*, pp. 203-207.) Dugald Mactavish stated that "In 1850, the place was turned over to Major Hathaway, late of the U. S. Army, by the late P. S. Ogden, of the Hudson's Bay Company, for public purposes . . ." (*H.B.CO. vs U.S.*, Vol. 1, *H.B.CO. Ev.*, p. 204; also George Gibbs' testimony, *H.B.CO. vs U.S.*, Vol. 6, *Ev. for U.S.*, p. 422.) Hathaway simply appears to have put a period to what had declined to nothing, as far as Company business there was concerned, when he notified Ogden of the military reservation on June 21, 1850 (*H.B.CO. vs U.S.*, *Memorial and Argument*, Vol. 3, p. 190). The

Saturday May the 16th AM Breeze from the south with Cloudy rainy weather Employed cleaning out the Salmon Store, which was in a most filthy mess, and took us the whole day to clean it out. found many things belonging to the American Boat⁶⁴ in a most ruinous state. And all the squatters about and around Me quite in a

Company, Gibbs said, "never occupied the post after Major Hatheway left, and the buildings gradually rotted down, or were torn down by the claimants of the land." Some time in 1852, the site seems to have been evacuated by the military and no longer claimed for a reservation; perhaps it never had been officially confirmed as such by executive order. See Rufus Ingalls to Osborne Cross, July 15, 1852, in *H.B.CO. vs U.S.*, Vol. 5, *Ev. for U.S.*, pp. 355, 358, 359; and Col. W. W. Loring to General Persifer F. Smith, September 16, 1850 (National Archives, RG 98, Army Commands, Pacific Division, Letters Received, 1846-55, Box 6); and Rufus Ingalls to T. S. Jesup, June 22, 1851, in *Sen. Ex. Docs.*, 32 Cong., 1 Sess., Vol. I, No. 1, Pt. 1 (Washington, 1852), pp. 328-30.

Gibbs also gives a reason why Shively, Welch and McClure and others might have felt specially justified in occupying the Fort George site: "The site of Astoria was generally considered as the property of the United States Government, and held by the Company on its behalf, as it had been captured during the war of 1812, and at its conclusion formally restored to the United States Government." (*H.B.CO. vs U.S.*, *Ev. for U.S.* Vol. 6, pp. 400, 423.)

64. After the wreck of the *Peacock* in 1841, Commander Charles Wilkes decided to leave the *Peacock's* undamaged launch at Fort George, "providing her with every essential to fit her to be used as pilot-boat in the mouth of the river, or for the relief of vessels in distress." Since Birnie had no authority to accept, Wilkes wrote McLoughlin, "to say that I had placed the launch at his disposal, and to request that she might be put under the supervision of the Company's officers, for the above purposes. She was completely fitted, and delivered over to Mr. Birnie." (Wilkes, *Narrative of the U.S. Exploring Expedition*, V:144-45.) Bancroft (*History of Oregon*, I:489-92) reports the American settlers' dissatisfaction with this situation, and John McClure's resolution (as member of the 1845 legislative committee) that McLoughlin be asked to give the launch to the Provisional Government. McLoughlin refused, but the legislature continued to press the matter, and McLoughlin finally published in the *Spectator* (March 19, 1846) Wilkes' letter, and stated he was responsible for the boat until he could deliver it to a U.S. official. When Lieutenant Howison arrived on the *Shark* in July, McLoughlin turned the launch over to him. Howison notes that "Many applications had been made for her by American emigrants, but Dr. McLaughlin did not feel authorized to deliver her to any other than a United States officer. She was fast going to pieces, and I thought it good policy to sell her for the benefit of the government,

boiling heat about the Boundry question. McLuer⁶⁶ the agitator and one of the worst kind, he is a very bad adviser on any Pt, Latter part wind in from the west with fine weather Midt again rainy

Sunday May the 17th AM, Breeze from the SEast with Squally weather and heavy rain, at times, every thing Solitary except the minds of the Residents about which is very turbulent, respecting the boundry question, they have more to say and debate then [*sic*] their home Government, Latter Part Do Wr

Monday May the 18th AM, Breeze yet strong from the SEastd with Squally Rainy weather which lasted untill 10 AM when the wind changed to the westd with fine weather, sent off an express to the Fort Vr to announce

particularly as the man who purchased did so with the intention of repairing her, to be used as a pilot boat; she brought \$150." "Report of Lieutenant Neil M. Howison on Oregon, 1846," *OHQ*, XIV (March, 1913), 8-9.

65. John McClure (or McLure, McCluer as it appears in the 1840s) was born in Kentucky in 1798; arrived in Oregon from California, July 10, 1843; settled his Clatsop County claim in 1844; married Louisa, an Indian, in November 1851 whom he describes as "one of the decendants of the once powerfull King Concomolly." (John McCluer to Joseph Lane [December ?], 1851, OHS, Lane Collection.) See also McClure's donation claim application, OC1634; Bancroft, *History of Oregon*, I:266-67n. John and Louisa had one son, baptised John Archibald Concomlly McClure (SM 6, Catholic Records).

McClure persuaded at least one family to move to Astoria in 1848, according to the 1886 reminiscences of Samuel T. McKean, Jr. (OHS Mss. 483). When the family was staying at Linnton in 1848, McClure described Astoria and the country there to McKean's father, who went down in a canoe and met Shively and Welch, "two of the earliest American settlers at Astoria, I believe, since the times of John Jacob Astor. Shively . . . located on the original Astor site. Welch came soon after and Shively left him in charge of the premises while he went back to Virginia for . . . a wife . . . Shively, Welch and McClure all had high notions in regard to the future of Astoria. They felt assured that there would, at no very distant day, be a large commercial city somewhere near the mouth of the Columbia River, and this being the most eligible point, they doubted not it would be the place. Portland had not then loomed up as a mighty rival, and the short-sighted proprietors asked almost as much for corner lots, although there were not fifty white men in the place, as they could realize for the same property twenty years afterwards."

the arrival of Salmon and other buisiness, Duty of the place gardening and wooding &c&c Empld 3 natives to day weeding their Pay Powder and Shot 30 Loads Each, Latter Part weather fine

Tuesday May the 19th AM Breeze variable from SE to SW with squally rainy weather, Empld cleaning the Salmon Store untill 11 when it cleared up. Empld the remainder of the day howing Potatoes, Trade dull and every thing else about the place. A Canoe of Natives arrived from Chinook, And reported to us that they heard two Guns from Seaward Latter Breeze more westerly and Clear

Wednesday May the 20th AM light breeze from the west with clear fine weather, at the usual time commenced Hoeing Potatoes, weeding &c— nothing much stirring except our Boston Friends behind us, who are quite buisy raising their Babel Latter Part showery

Thursday May the 21st AM Breeze from the SEast with Showery Squally weather. Empld cleaning out Old Salm-on HHDs⁶⁶ for first pickling the salmon about noon the [wind] came in from the westd with fine weather, when we went again about Hoeing & weeding the Gardens. Latter part fine cloudy weather

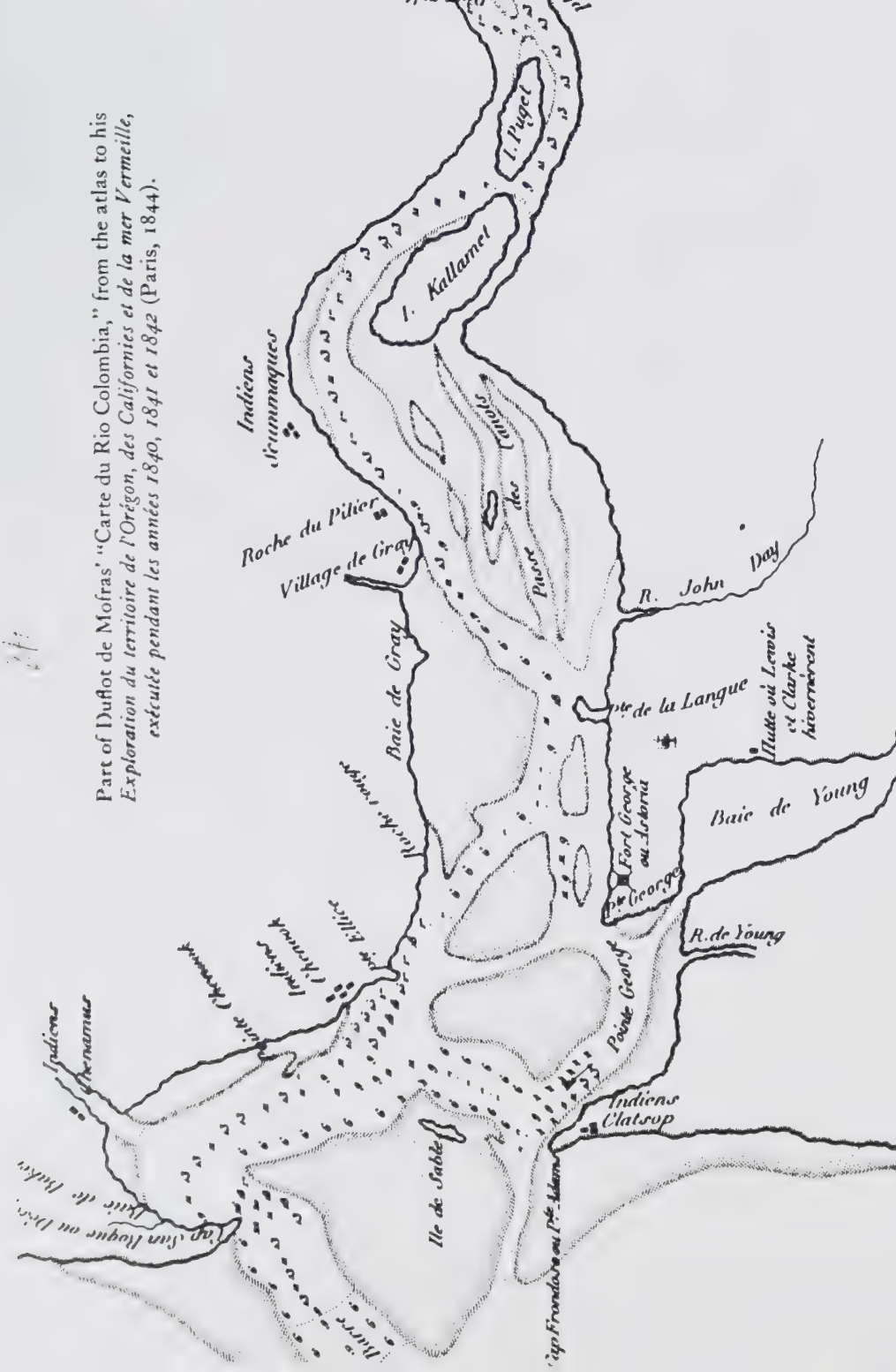
Friday May the 22d AM Breeze from the West with fine dry weather. Empld all day about the garden About 2 PM Observed A ship come in from sea but could not tell what ship it was. At dusk Mr Birnie from above Latter Part Do Wr

Saturday May the 23d AM Breeze from the west with hazy fine weather. Empld as usual in the garden, Hoeing weeding &c&c Observed the Schooner Cadboro Standing out of the Bay endeavouring to come across but was obliged to return, being early in the Tide Latter part Breeze the same with fine wr

Sunday May the 24th AM Breeze from SEastd with Heavy rain, At 10 Schooner Cadboro arrived. Found many of the natives in a very disorderly State there hav-

66. Hogsheads?

Part of Duflot de Mofras' "Carte du Rio Colombia," from the atlas to his
Exploration du territoire de l'Oregon, des Californies et de la mer Vermelle,
exécute pendant les années 1840, 1841 et 1842 (Paris, 1844).



ing been a quantity of rum brought down by Sally⁶⁷ and some others of the natives

Monday May the 25th AM Breeze from the SEast with Squally Showery weather. Empld during the day variously. Mr Birnie putting his things onboard of the Cadboro. At 6-PM A Boat with goods & Salt arrived from Vancouver. Henry Colly⁶⁸ in Charge of her landed a few goods and anchored her off for the night—keeping two hands sleeping in her— Latter Part Fine

Tuesday May the 26th AM Breeze from the west with Cloudy fine weather. Empld discharging the Boat, assorting the goods &c &c which Occupied us the whole day—Mr Birnie and Family left to day by the Cadboro, Latter Part Fine Weather

Wednesday May the 27th AM Breeze from the SEast with heavy continual rain Empld variously throughout Shifted in-too the dwelling house & allowed the Islanders to occupy the one that I left Pisk not yet arrived, although sent for two days ago Latter Part Do Wr

Thursday May the 28th AM Breeze from the west with fine weather, Hoeing, weeding, repairing Canoe & preparing for Salting Salmon &c &c Some Salmon arrived to day but could not trade them goods being to high for then[m?]-heard that the Chihalus Indians had arrived Latter Part weather mild & fine moon 3 days Old, Some Indians arrived from above with Provisions could not trade them. Natives very saucy [?]

Friday May the 29th AM Breeze from the West with Cloudy weather & Strong Breeze Empld gardening, repairing the Canoes and various other Jobs. Several arrivals from above Latter Part Weather much the Same

Saturday May the 30th AM Breeze from the westd with westerly fine weather. Empld variously in the Garden,

67. Sally, wife of Chenamus. See Nellie B. Pipes, ed., "Journal of Joseph H. Frost, 1840-43," *OHQ*, XXXV (March, 1934), 51; Lee and Frost, *Ten Years in Oregon*, 222.

68. Probably a Hudson's Bay Company employee. He died in Pacific County late in 1852. See *Oregonian*, November 6, 1852, p. 3, col. 1, April 16, 1853, p. 3, col. 3, notice of administration of estate.

Hoing weeding &c&c at 10 the Canoes Bottom's being dry, took all hands down with me to put them in a place of safety and cover them over with brush to preserve them from the sun, while we were procuring Brush McLewer & a person named Wheeler⁶⁹ came past. McLewer invited me home with him to take a glass of grog. I told him no I did not wish to drink any reminding him of the past Storys respecting Myself as my Objection— however after some time he prevailed upon my going— Soon after I went he began making use of the most threatening kind of Language respecting the Doctor McLoughlin, saying repeatedly that he would take his life the first opportunity or any other damned Englishmen that would take up his cause. I reasoned with him and endeavoured to soothe his turbulent mind, he repeatedly told me during the conversation that if he did not know me to be a man he would stab me to the heart. I began too see that his intentions were evil and wished to go, but he still persisted on my Staying dinner was now ready, when Mrs. Trask asked me if I would take a little fresh Salmon with her. I said yes as it was the first I had eat this year. while we were eating a little dinner he continued very turbulent and using most awfull language. I said Colenel would you like to have the Chopping off of one of the Compy Officers heads, he said nothing would give him more pleasure, then to have their hearts Blood, I laid my head down upon the table and said strike, he took up an axe which was close by rose it and would have struck I believe, but I rose my hand at he moiment and prevented him his Eyes starting out of his head with passion. I would have left immediately but I thought he might atribute it to courdice I had no wish to be considered a coward by a coward. I got up soon after this, he was now in good humor and apparently ashamed of himself. My wife came in the mean time and told me their was some few Indians with some Beaver to trade, and told him at the same time that he

69. Newton Wheeler, who had been in partnership with McDaniel on the claim Ogden purchased?

was a very bad man to bring me down here— she was giving him a little scolding when he called her a damned whore with this She slaped his face when he Struck her in the face in return, they closed and fell together. When my wife took up a small stone and cut him in the Cheek with it he now got in a towering passion and rushed upon her twas now that I interfeered, and simply separated them, without getting in the least passion myself, desiring him to go and behave himself. I took no more notice but walked slowly home, he returned to the House in a towering passion telling Mr. and Mrs. Trask what my wife had done, and swearing he would shoot her preparing his riffle the mean time. he was when prepared taking deliberate aim at one of us being together, when Mr Trask took the gun from him or rather was endeavouring when he snapped at him but missed fire during this scuffle unknown to us we were now beyound the riffles reach. I got up home went in took a magazine and read a little and fell a sleep over it during this time the Colenol commenced firing several shots up at the House one Bullet passing close past Mrs Trask, another, some time close past Mr. Trask who were comming away now to escape his fury. they were on the hill at this time, soon after this another Bullet came within a foot of Henry Colly who was walking on the Gallery when he came in and told me the Colonel was firing at us, henry in a short time after this went out again he was now up at the Salmon Store. henry was in the act of toalking to him when he again rose his Riffle took aim—pulled but snapped. Henry now came running in to me in a hurry telling me a second time of his conduct. Some few minuts before this I discharged my Fowling Piece, which had been some time charged with Shot No 5. in case I should require her—I did not Load her but Immediately went out, when McLewer was now as I suppose ramming down a second charge in his riffle. I said to him jestingly, ram well home Colenol, and then again saying what in the name of God is the matter with you. Continuing the sentence with would you wish

a very pretty target baring my briest at the same time he very coolly rose his riffle took deliberate aim and fired he was now within 20 yds of me, one bullet cut my arm Briest and went through the window. the other went through one side of my trowsers and cut my hip and escaped on the other. when I discovered myself wounded now knowing his bloody intention, I rushed upon him, he had by this time Powder in his riffle again, he now took her or it by the muzle and threatened to knock my brains out if I attempted to come within reach of him I rushed in upon him took his riffle from him broke it—and threw it from me. by this time one of the Islanders brought me a Dagger. he immediately tried to make his escape by running over the hill. I followed him he had now got two large stones in his hand, I again closed with him, when he either threw or dropped the stone, and felt for his knife but could not find it. I now for the first time struck him with the flat side of the dagger across the Face. I told him to give himself up without any farther ceremony he persisted in struggling and threatening. I now struck him again on[c]e or twice with the Flat side of the sword I told him then I would hear no more but took him up to the house, and put a gard of Islanders over him and kept him there for some hours, when he was asked for, or rather I was asked to deliver him over to them and get dressed as they had heard he had got stabbed. I told them his groaning was all pretence, that there was nothing much the matter with him except a few bruises in the Head, which he got for himself tumbling amongst the rocks. I thought they felt inclined to persist but I told them I considered myself perfectly justified in securing him from further violence particularly after my saving his life which he doubly forfeited, however after some taulk, I told Mr. [James] Welch and some others that they might take him to his own house by promising me security from further violence which they promised to do, and said they would send for officers directly and have him arrested on these terms I gave him up. he is yet in bed but threatens to

complete what he has begun, So I have every reason to consider my-self in hourly danger of my life, after his cool assassinating disposition. he has become more bold then formerly having more neighbours about him of late So ended Saturday.⁷⁰

70. The *Oregonian* of March 19, 1881, has William H. Rector's recollections of the McClure-Lattie battle ("Oregon Hoochinoo," p. 3): "It was in the spring of 1846 that a party of eight men started from the Willamette falls in a small boat to go to Fort Astoria . . . At the time . . . the country was under a provisional government, with stringent laws prohibiting the manufacture, sale or introduction of intoxicating liquors; but in defiance of this, Richard McCary, an American, claimed to be a distiller, and disputed the right of the law prohibiting him from following his legitimate business. There were no stills or boilers to be had; but he obtained a large iron pot . . . He made a top for it out of the fir timber of the country, then got a tinker to make a long pipe of tin to serve for the condensing worm. Thus equipped, he went to work and brewed a vile article of molasses that came from the islands. . . . The result was an intoxicating beverage of which a small dose produced insanity. . . . The action of the acid upon the iron, the fir wood, or the tin pipe, or all combined, gave the liquor a bluish color, hence the appropriate name Blue Ruin. The party of the boat before mentioned managed to smuggle a keg of Blue Ruin for the purpose of having a good time with Col. McClure. The voyage was made in safety, as the keg was not tapped until it arrived at McClure's cabin. The colonel was a hospital man, glad to have company . . . He sent for Mr. Latty, the factor at the fort, to have a social drink. After a few drinks the colonel's ideas of the Americans' right to the country, and British intrusion, caused him to say offensive things to Latty. It is hardly fair to say the hospitable colonel would insult his guest; it would be more proper to charge it to the affect [*sic*] of the Blue Ruin. Mr. Latty left the party and returned home, a little the worse for Blue Ruin. McClure took another glass, which was one too many, considering the nature of the liquor, for it deprived him of his reason altogether, but did not effect his physical powers. He imagined himself to be an officer of the government in command of a squad of soldiers, and under command to take Fort Astoria. He equipped himself with rifle and pouch and went forth giving command and firing on the fort; going through the exercise of loading, advance! halt! take aim! fire! He proceeded in this way until his bullets began to patter against Latty's house, when a servant man of Latty's took alarm, ran in and aroused Latty from the lethargy caused by Blue Ruin. He went out and found the colonel in his yard in the act of loading his gun. Supposing it to be only fun he bared his breast to the colonel for a target. The colonel ordered, make ready! take aim! fire! suiting the action to the order; but the gun missed fire. He did not seem to notice it and proceeded to load again; Latty still offering his breast for a target thinking it all play. The

Sunday the 31 May. AM Breeze from the west with fine weather, during the day Pisk arrived in a small canoe from the Cape hearing over there that I was killed or near[ly]. he passed again the same day taking with him assistance to bring up his Large canoe and goods from Cape Disappointment Latter Part weather fine McLewer still threatening

Monday June the 1st AM Breeze and weather westerly with fine weather. People remaining at the Fort empld in the Garden, and other dutys required. Observed during the day a great many Natives and Americans about all day heard as usual of McLewer's threats Latter Part Do weather

Tuesday, June the 2nd AM Breeze from the Westd with fine weather. At 10 AM Pisk again arrived from the Cape bringing with him his large Canoe the goods and other Property that he had down there leaving his wife and Family behind when the Tide answered loaded the boat with goods, salt and Empty Barells ready for starting on the morrow. during the afternoon the Clatsip Authorities arrived, investigated the case and bound me over to appear against McLewer 2d Monday of July⁷¹

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next time the gun fired: one of the balls went through his sleeve, scratching his arm. It was no longer fun for Latty: he armed himself with a heavy cutlass in an iron scabbard and went forth to battle. The colonel was in the act of reloading his gun when Latty struck him on the head with the sword, knocking him down, then pounding him until he was so used up that he lay still. The Englishman's blood was up, and he dragged the colonel to a cliff near by that is twelve or fourteen feet perpendicular, and threw him over on the broken rocks below."

71. The only Clatsop County court record found is the August 1846 "Verdict" mentioned (see footnote 15). It states that McClure "feloniously willfully and of his mallice aforethought did make an assault with an intent to commit murder . . . with a certain rifled gun made of iron & steel of the value sixty dollars charged with powder and leaden ball or balls which he the said John McClure in his hands then & there had and held him the said Latty in and upon the arm and the hip of him the said Latty then & there feloniously willfully and of his mallice aforethought did shoot discharge and penetrate giving unto the said Latty then and there with the rifled gun as aforesaid in and upon the arm and the hip of him the said Latty two wounds as aforesaid . . ."

Wednesday, June the 3d AM Breeze Strong from the Eastd with hazy weather, at 10 Canoe and Boat loaded and ready to start with the Flood Breeze yet strong down Sent a dispatch by Mr Parish,⁷² relating the past occurrence and descisions of the Clatsip Officers noon weather still the same At 2 Boat & Canoe Proceeded Latter Part fine

Thursday June the 4th AM Breeze from the Eastd with fine weather Empld variously garden prinicply Several people arrived from the Clatsip and other parts enquiring about the late affair was told by some most curious tales of American Character, was told amongst the rest of some of McLewers previous threats Language and feeling respecting Englishmen Latter Part Breeze westerly

Friday June the 5th AM Breeze early from the westd with fine clear weather, arrived Bl[ac]k Saul from the Cape lamenting his misfortune in having to remooove of[f] Mr Ogdens Claim after making improovements upon it Empld gardening 2 natives Employed in consequence of one Islander being sick and the other empld about the Boat &c &c. Latter Part Do Wr

Saturday June the 6th AM Breeze from the Southd with Cloudy weather, at daylight the Boat arrived from the upper Fishery, having much trouble in getting down being so lightly Manned. no Salmon above yet Latter Part weather from the SEast with showery weather

Sunday June 7th AM Breeze variable from SE to N.W. with cloudy fine weather 2 Canoes with Americans arrived from Above and reported Captain Duncans laying at Pugets Island Latter Part weather Do Traded a few Furs no salmon caught yet—

Monday, June 8th AM Breeze from the west early with fine weather at 9-30 dispatched Henry Colly in the Boat having with him his Trading Goods. 10 Barells Salt, 50 Empty Barells provisions &c&c No Salmon much yet although the Tides are very Low 2 Islanders Empld

72. Rev. Josiah L. Parrish was in the Methodist missionary party that came to Oregon on the *Lausanne*.

CHAPTER Seven
Literacy

There is no doubt that John McClure was literate. He wrote letters, received letters from important people, and had letters written about him.

(#12197)

To

Messrs J. McCleure Esq.
J. M. Smith Esq.
F. Applegate Esq. Committee

Gentleman

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Resolution of the Oregon Legislature which you left at my office with Mr. Campbell and I hope you each do me the justice to believe that it would afford me great pleasure to feel at liberty to accede to the request of the Legislature. But after again giving the subject the fullest consideration I am extremely sorry to say it is not in my power consistent with the trust put in me, to give any other answer than that in mine of 12th instant.

I have the honor
to be

Gentlemen
Your obedient
humble servant
John McLaughlin

Oregon City
August 20th 1845

* * *

To A. Lee, Esq.

Astoria 26th Augst, 1847

Dear Sir

I am in good health and mite be up in two or three weeks to arrange with you the necessary fixtures for the winters work. No news here - Write to me without fail on the peril of your everlasting pil of your (?) trip, Please the news, news, all the news and nothing but the news by the late emigrants be particular. Send me if you can a good young man down to work for me and keep "house" while I go up and perhaps I will keep him all winter to farm and clear land - please remember me to Mair Hazard tell Mair I have now in keeping for him a handsome cluchman * sound in mind limb and (?) Come and see.

I am ever sir.
respectfully,
John McCluer

H. S. Lee, Esq.

N. B. Send my flour and coffee down. I am out.

JM

*"Kloutchman" in Chinook jargon means: "A woman, a female of any animal; a wife." according to Edward Harper Thomas's book, Chinook: A History and Dictionary, 1970

("I'll be up in two or three weeks" begs the question: How did the Astorians come and go from home to the Willamette Valley. Most likely by boat. Sea going vessels could tie up at Astoria, and were also able to travel up the Columbia to Willamette Valley docks. Some articles refer to traveling by canoe. Overland would be an arduous trip)

#2803

The United States

To Joseph Lane, Governor of Oregon

1849 - to cash paid for taking census.

under act organizing Territory
as follows

To Wm. F. Hall	68.52
" Wm. Holmes	83.58
" Wesley Shannon	100.92
" J. L. Meek	9.54
" Jno. McClure	63.62
" Jno. R. Jackson	28.70
" Jason Wheeler	55.38
" J. C. Avery	52.20
" A. Ford	70.04
" A. J. Hambra	82.08
	\$614.98

The above a/c's were paid to the persons
named as appears by their vouchers herewith
filed where the said a/c's appear to have
been paid by Campbell & Smith, this was
done by my order, they being my bankers.
signed Joseph Lane.

* * *

From Bruce Berney, Library Director
City of Astoria Oegon

June 27, 1981

Dear Ms. Schoenleber:

I am thrilled to have your letter of introduction and thus to make contact with the descendent of John McClure, one of the great names in Astoria History!

One reason his name is so familiar is that he subdivided his donation land claim. The house where I live is descibed as being on lots 1 & 2 of Block 114, McClure's Astoria, and his name is the first on all the deeds of the area. Also, my children sometimes play at McClure Field which is the block where the old McClure School used to be (It was torn down when the new Astoria High School was built about 1914 because winter storms caused it to sway. It is said its lumber helped build many a house.) Partly because the hillside where it is part of a massive slide area, there has never been new construction on that site. - "

I'm eager to hear from you,

Sincerely,
Bruce Berney, Library Director

* * *

From Liisa Penner
Editor of Cumtux
Clatsop County Historical Society

"It is still possible that the state archives may somewhere have more information on where McClure went when he left here.

Did you see McKean's reference to the Kirchoff's house being where McClure's house was before? Kirchoff's house was on the northwest corner of 12th and Franklin. Judge Olney lived in a house next to Kirchoff's and 12th Street had been called Olney Street. It was Olney who bought so much of McClure's land. Deed book B. page 68 has the statement written on it, 'This square is connected with my land claim and forever reserved for my private use and purposes unconnected with the town plat. John McClure'. This refers to the lots bordering what is now 12th street. When McClure lived there, it was on the beach.

Sincerely,
Liisa Penner

CHAPTER EIGHT

Post offices and Custom Houses

The Post Office Caper

James Shively, born in Kentucky as was John McClure, and his claimant neighbor, figured prominently in a post office controversy in the late 1840's that left the burgeoning town high and dry without a post office for a number of years.

According to P. M. Gillette Shively settled on Astor Hill, the original Astoria. It had been occupied by the Hudson's Bay Company's people up to about the time Shively took possession.

Soon after settling his claim Shively, a widower, left Astoria, forced out some say, by the enmity of the Hudson's Bay man, Birnie. He traveled to the East coast to marry Susan Elliott on March 30, 1847 in Washington D. C.. He returned triumphantly to Astoria with a presidential commission, dated March 9, 1847, to establish the first U. S. Post Office west of the Rocky Mountains. The new postmaster served the public from one room of his home, but had also established a successful lime operation.

In 1849 California gold rush fever lured Mr. Shively to try his luck. He left David Ingalls, his deputy, in charge of the post office. Ingalls moved the post office to his store on the southwest corner of tenth and Duane. At this time Astoria was the postal distributing office for the Northwest, including the present states of Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and Montana.

An interesting first-hand story of his gold mining adventures was published in the *OREGON HISTORICAL QUARTERLY*, VOL. 81, SUMMER 1980.. Pub. 29

"I went up to the mines and soon had a long leather bag of gold myself. On my return to Oregon bought goods in San Francisco, chartered a vessel and started for Astoria, got out of provisions and water in attempting to land at the mouth of Rogue River and wrecked and lost all." The following footnote was added:

57 . 'Of further concern was the fact that on his return to Astoria in 1850 he found he was no longer postmaster. It is reported that John Adair, who came to Astoria as Collector of Customs in 1848, notified postal authorities in Washington that Shively had abandoned the office, and received the postmastership for himself. Adair had previously attempted to buy some lots from Shively and Col. John McClure, whose claims were adjacent. Considering their asking price excessive, Adair crossed the bay and bought the claim of A. E. Wilson on the east side of Scow Bay, where he established Adairville and his customs house.' 'Adair moved the post office to the upper story of his customs house.' John Adair became postmaster on November 11, 1849 .

Adairville was to the east and separate from Astoria. Not far as the crow flies, - perhaps a mile, - but with steep, forested hills to the south, circling a bay of the Columbia River, and hardly a convenient walk for Astorians. This settlement, known as Adairville or Upper Town, was formed with rivalry in mind.

In an undated plea to the Honorable James Campbell, Postmaster General, the male residents of Astoria petitioned to have the post office returned to Astoria as follows:

To the Hon. James Campbell
Postmaster General U. S.

We the Undersigned citizens of the town of Astoria, Clatsop County, Oregon, Beg leave to state to you that we are entirely destitute of a Post Office at this place. Although this is an incorporated town, and has been a town of record for years; at this place was located one of the first Post Office's established in the Territory, and is the County Seat and center of business for the greater part of the population of this county. Yet, we are under the necessity of employing an Expressman at an expence of \$300.00 per year, to carry that mail for which the United States appropriates money and directs its official to deliver here. Mail matter arrives in this Territory directed to the Post Office at Astoria; and, yet, we have no post office at this place. The Postmaster appointed for this office, has removed it a mile outside the corporate limits of the town to subserve his own private purposes in direct violation of the rights and in utter disregard of the earnest remonstrances of the majority of the citizens of this county. We therefore respectfully solicit your attention to this gross act of injustice. This shameful prostitution of Government patronage and public right, to the private purposes & convenience of one man, and for the truth of the above statement we hold ourselves responsible.

This petition will be transmitted to you by mail, if it reaches you, an answer is requested which you will please direct to Jos. Jeffers at this place. If we do not hear from you, we will be obliged to think it has failed to reach its destination and our next recourse must be the public process.

Jos. Jeffers	George Summers	Tom C. Wilson
P. H. Gillette	Michael McMillen	W. H. Gray
E. H. Ingalls	Addison Jewett	F. Ketchum
G. S. Faster	William Ellis	John Badollet
C. J. Trenchard	Joseph Leavy	Job Ross
James Brown	C. Anderson	Lyman P. Hall
Britton Irving	W. W. Parker	James Welch
Caleb Goodwin	Patrick Kearny	Phil Johnson
N. L. Coffinberry	J. W. Cameron	M. M. Gilman
John Jewett	Jno. Taylor	James P. Miner
A. C. Wert	A. A. Skinner	Jonas Lampshear
Charles Green	J. D. Fay	A. Montgomery
John Isham	James Wayne	Charles Florey
Charles Anderson	Rudy G. Kingman	Fernando Swezy
Jacob Boschkin	H. B. Parker	J. Taylor
David Ingalls	Chas Blissett	John McClure
L. H. Judson	G. W. Coffinberry	Conrad Boelling
Moses Rogers	W. T. Stribley	Geo. Cole
S. H. Smith		

Apparently still not satisfied, on April 10, 1852, General Adair wrote to Governor Joseph Lane as follows, "When I came to the country, or shortly after, you know Shively, who was postmaster and resided on the hill at Fort George, left for the mines, leaving no one to take care of the office. McClure, who was one of Shively's bondsmen, would not allow a mail bag to go into his house and demanded of the P. M. General an immediate release as surety. I consented to take the poor bantling."

(I really don't understand the role of John McClure in this encounter, but I did look up the word "bantling". It means bastard.)

He was followed by Butler Anderson on November 11, 1850, and Samuel A. Seymore on May 27, 1852. These dates are from postal records at Washington, D. C. It was not until the administration of Abraham Lincoln (1861) that the post office was moved back to the old Shively home. By then Astoria had outgrown Adairville in population three to one.

The presence of a Custom House was of itself an important event and should have been a valuable factor in the growth and prosperity of the town. A steady increase in the amount of shipping led to the establishment of a Customs facility. Boarding houses were needed to accommodate the bar pilots, shipping offices and passengers of vessels that stopped either to await favorable winds to proceed to up-river points or to complete their cargoes of lumber, or perhaps lay in provisions with the purchase of barrels of salted salmon.

Slowly the nature of river traffic shifted from the fur trade to the export of lumber, wheat and seafood. By the early 50's Astoria could boast several saw and grist mills. Although it never achieved the status of the "New York of the West." Astoria was at least bearing some resemblance to a city.

CHAPTER EIGHT

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CHAPTER NINE

Early Astoria

From a pioneer's reminiscence:

"It took us four weeks to go from San Francisco to Astoria, where we arrived on April 3, 1849. The first man father met when he went ashore, was Col. John McClure. McClure was from New Orleans. He settled at Astoria, where he married an Indian woman whose sister married George Winslow, a colored man. There were no unoccupied houses - in fact there were only three houses there. Colonel McClure told us that we could move into a shed that he had recently built. This shed was raised on stilts. You had to go up a flight of steps to the door. The boards on the floor were loose. At about eleven o'clock the first night we were there, one of the boards of the floor was suddenly raised and my sister Betty was rolled to one side. She looked, speechless with terror, as the board was slowly raised and suddenly she saw she was looking right into an Indian's face, not over a foot from hers. She gave a gasp and then a scream that woke us all and brought us to our feet. The Indian, in a very dignified manner, lowered the plank and disappeared. It was the custom of the Indians to sleep under the shed and this particular Indian was curious to know who was sleeping in the shed. Next day James W. Welch told us to stay with him at his house on the hill till father could get a house built." Pub. 26. Lackley

Early Astoria through the eyes of a boy (27 years later) from *THE ANNUAL ADDRESS OF THE OREGON PIONEERS ASSOCIATION*, 1877, Pub. 27. Judge William Strong. We have a picture of Astoria as it appeared to him August 14, 1850, when he first reached the Columbia River with his family after a long voyage around the Horn.

He said: "When Astoria was pointed out as we rounded the point below, I confess to a feeling of disappointment. Astoria, the oldest and most famous town in Oregon. We had expected to find a larger place. We saw before us a straggling hamlet consisting of a dozen or so small houses, irregularly planted along the river bank, shut in by the dense forest. We became reconciled and indeed, somewhat elevated in our feelings when we visited the shore, and by its enterprising proprietors were shown the beauties of the place. There were avenues and streets, squares and public parks, wharves and warehouse, churches, schools and theaters, and an immense population - all upon the map. Those proprietors were men of large ideas, large hopes. They assured us that in a short time Astoria was to become the commercial metropolis of the Pacific coast. Some of those proprietors remain, and though their eyes sparkle and brighten when they talk of the future grandeur of Astoria, they manifest a slight feeling of sadness and drop the subject with the remark: "This may not be in our day, but it will surely come. You and I may not see it, but our children will. Astoria at that time was a small place, or rather, two places - the upper and lower town between which there was great rivalry. They were about a mile apart, with no road connecting them except by water and along the beach. The upper town was known to the people of lower Astoria as 'Adairville. The

lower town was designated by its rival as 'Old Fort George', or McClure's Astoria'

Early Astoria, through the eyes of a 10 year old, W. H. Rees. , from a letter to W. H. Gray, corresponding Secretary of the Pioneer and Historical Society of Oregon, written February 1, 1875.

"I visited Astoria for the first time during the winter of 1844-45. Mr. Birnie was then in charge of Fort George (so called by the Hudson's Bay Co., of which he was an officer). Just west of the then visible remains of Astor's old Fort, and beyond the little mountain rivulet upon which were to be seen the remains of the Astor Company's saw mill, nestled among the timber and bushes near the margin of the small sheltered bay or cove, was a small cabin, occupied by a large old man, Col. John McClure. Some half mile up the beach, in a very picturesque location, stood "Lime Kiln Hill" the name of whose proprietor was J. M. Shively. "

I have not visited Clatsop since 1847, nor Astoria since '49. Early in the summer, however, while I was yet in bed with the measles, a man named John McClure, who had taken up a "claim" adjoining and just west of the old town of Astoria, came along our way and I remember hearing him talk to father about Astoria and the country around the mouth of the great Columbia River. Father was favorably impressed with the description he gave, and soon after made a trip down the river in an Indian canoe. He visited Astoria where he met Mr. J. M. Shively and also Mr. James Welch, two of the first settlers at Astoria. Shively came here I think in '46 and located on the original Astor site. Welch came soon after and Shively left him in charge of the premises while he went back to Virginia for the purpose of taking to himself a wife" - "Shively, Welch and McClure all had high notions in regard to the future of Astoria. They felt assured that there would be a large commercial city somewhere near the mouth of the Columbia River, and this being the most eligible point they doubted not it would be the place"

"I wish I could give an accurate description of Astoria as it appeared to us on that September (1848) morning when we awoke - There seemed to be nothing but forests and hills on the one side and water on the other. Looking to the eastward there was an open grass-covered track, where there were four or five small buildings. These houses were occupied by some of the Hudson Bay Company people, one as a store, others as dwellings, etc., -- In the foreground looking in the same direction, was a little cluster of Indian shanties, ranging from the water's edge up the side of the hill - Immediately south of us and close to the beach was a little log house in a clearing which we ascertained was the residence and headquarters of Mr. McClure, Colonel McClure as he was called and it was about all there was of McClure's Astoria, so far as buildings were concerned. He had a garden and small orchard of apple trees stretching west from the house which made the place look inviting and home-like, if not city like. The same premises are now owned and occupied by Mr. Kirchoff and family, but the old cabin has been replaced by a modern and more comfortable edifice. There were two or three small buildings west of McClure's, and a cabin or shanty on what was called Shark's Point, where the Parker house now stands.

"Salmon were plenty and cheap, but were only taken in the spring and early summer. The great fishing place was at Chinook, a small settlement and Indian

village on the Washington Territory side, a little west of north from Astoria. This was the seat of the tribe of Chenooks, once the most powerful of any in this vicinity, one of whose chiefs, named Concomly, is mentioned in Irving's Astoria. I might mention also that Col. McClure was at the time we came, living with an Indian woman whom he afterwards married, who was a direct descendent of the Chief Concomly."

And, early Astoria through the eyes of a "trail boss", Joel Palmer, author of *JOURNAL OF TRAVELS OVER THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS*. Pub. 28. Settlers heading west over the Oregon Trail often took Palmer's book along as reference. Palmer, a two term state representative in Indiana, meticulously recorded his journey which had begun in 1845 and published his guidebook in Cincinnati in 1847. The narrative, republished several times by popular demand, contained detailed descriptions of Astoria as mostly overgrown in a "thicket of spruce and briars" with five or six old dilapidated buildings, which are occupied by the Hudson's Bay Company" and "a few old looking lodges upon the bank of the river...."

And, Early Astoria through the eyes of a modern writer with a vivid imagination. Roger Tetlow, Astorian, editor of the *Cumtux*, author, etc. Vagary (flight of fancy) comes to mind! Published in *The Daily Astorian*, on Friday, September 4, 1981 was an article titled Judge Elliott's White House. Some of it appears factual, such as " Col. Adair and his family arrived in Astoria in 1848, at a time when there were only a few families living in the tiny community. The McKeanes were here as were James Welch and Col. John McClure. Shively and the Elliotts had arrived some time before as had A. E. Wilson.

The following is excerpted from the article.

"It was a tight community. There were only a few houses at the time and when the Rev. Ezra Fisher arrived, he found that he would have to build a house if he was to stay. He constructed one of clapboards, all taken from the same fir tree. "

(But now watch out)

"It had no windows but he did have three stools, two chairs, two cups and four saucers. There were no streets at the time but Fisher's house would be located today just south of the corner of 15th and Exchange Streets."

-and ----

"The only way to get to the house was by going down a steep flight of steps from what was later to be 15th Street. There was a well at the bottom of the steps, and a path leading to the house. Elliott owned a lot 100 feet on 15th Street by 150 feet on Exchange and this was really too much land for the judge to keep up; but he refused to sell any of it. He liked to sit in his rocking chair on the second floor gallery and look out over the harbor. He refused to let anyone block that view."

"Judge Milton Elliott was a true gentleman. A tall man whose height was accentuated by the high silk hat he always wore, the judge was an

ancient fashion plate whose like Astoria will never see again. He always wore a long Prince Albert coat of black cloth, a black silk stock, and carried a gold-headed cane. No matter where he was or what he was doing, this was his habitual costume."

"Col. Adair and his family arrived in Astoria in 1848, at a time when there were only a few families living in the tiny community. The McKeans were here as were James Welch and Col. John McClure. Shively and the Elliotts had arrived some time before as had A. E. Wilson."

"It was about this time that Elliott moved back to Astoria to live with his sister Olivia in the little white house."

"The only way to get to the house was by going down a steep flight of steps from what was later to be 15th Street. There was a well at the bottom of the steps, and a path leading to the house. Elliott owned a lot 100 feet on 15th Street by 150 feet on Exchange and this was really too much land for the judge to keep up; but he refused to sell any of it. He liked to sit in his rocking chair on the second floor gallery and look out over the harbor. He refused to let anyone block that view."

"Finally in about 1889, John Dement, an early day druggist, bought a part of the property and put up a house but he was careful to build it so as not to block the judge's view. Until Johnny Erickson bought the corner and built his greenhouse there, no one ever dared to build on that corner. But it didn't matter, for by that time the judge and his sister, Olivia, were both dead and the little white house was vacant."

"But in the days when the Elliotts lived there, it was the social center of the town. Col. McClure, who was a bachelor at the time, spent many hours at the house playing backgammon with Olivia while Mrs. Shively played on the tiny piano, perhaps singing "Listen to the Mockingbird," one of her favorites. Others would drift in and out, enjoying the music and the cultured talk of the elegant judge. Many of them wondered why the colonel and Olivia never married but it was generally decided that the maiden lady refused to leave her bachelor brother to cope with life alone. McClure apparently tired of the backgammon games and married an Indian girl, a direct descendant of Chief Concomly, and that ended his visits. But the Elliotts stayed there for the rest of their lives."

"Neither Judge Milton Elliott nor Olivia ever changed the style of their garments; they always wore the costumes in vogue during their youth. They both looked as if they had stepped forth from daguerreotypes of the 1850's."

"Olivia always wore full skirted dresses over wide swaying hoops. She had lovely old shawls and wore hats flat in the crown with a brim dipping back and forth and a ribbon crossed in back. She wore her hair in ringlets, framing her ears."

"The marker placed there only commemorates the site of the first post office. There is no mention of Judge Milton Elliott and his sister, Miss Olivia."

(You be the judge - history or imagination?)

Chapter 9
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CHAPTER TEN

Marriage to Louisa Last Day

In the Record Book of Clatsop County is the following affidavit:

Personally appeared before me John Badollet and Thomas Scott and made oath that they were present at the marriage of John McClure and Louisa a native of the Chehalais people an Indian woman in November 1851.

In testimony whereof I have this day set my hand and private seal, there being no seal office this 27th day of February 1852

C. J. Trenchard (seal)

Clerk C. C.

Recorded this 28th day of Feb'y 1852

attest

C. J. Trenchard

Recorder

The marriage itself took place in November of 1851 and was witnessed by John McClure's nephews, John Badollet and Thomas Scott. At this time McClure was 63 years of age and Louisa probably about 33 years old.

The custom of native people was to use but a single name. I speculate that "Last Day" may have some connection to her native family, but "Louisa" no doubt was bestowed upon her by her husband, as he had a sister named Louisa as well as a daughter, Maria Louisa.

On March 31st, 1853 John and Louisa took their infant son, Jean Archibald Concomelly McClure across the wide Columbia, accompanied by neighbor Samuel Smith to witness his baptism intaken by his father and stepmother the little church near Chinook. There is a small wooden church on the ocean front site to this day, Stellamaris - Star of the Sea.

The record was recorded and published in the Report of Missions, Vancouver Mission, Volumes I and II thusly:

B87

Jean McClure

(McClure)

of Astoria

The 31 March, 1853, I undersigned, Missionary of Stellamaris, have baptized Jean Archibald Concomelly M Clure born the 18 February last of Jean M. Clure, colonel and of Louise Indian woman, at Astoria. Godfather has been Samuel Smeth. In faith of which

L. Lionnet priest missre

(See an addendum at the end of this chapter for an interesting account of the mission field in early Oregon Territory by Lionnet the Priest and his predecessor Father Demers)

Louisa may have been one of the native people who was baptised in the Catholic faith. The McClure family by tradition was Presbyterian.

Of the 13 entries on the page recording baby John's baptism only one recorded a death and burial. The others record baptisms of Indians, ranging from age 'about 11" to age 65. Typically, "

8 March, 1853, I undersigned missionary of Stellamaris, have baptized Andre', aged about 11 years, slave of Hilouar and of the nation of the Que'nalls. (Quinaults).

The 6 February, 1853, I undersigned, missionary of Stellamaris, have baptised Basile young Indian aged about 12 years, of the nation of the Que'nalls slave in the household of the young Chief of the Chinooks.

I do not know what happened to the baby John, if he grew up, and if so if he was raised as an Indian. His mother was living alone, in Oysterville, Pacific County, Washington Territory as a widow at the time of the 1880 census, aged 60 years.

Louisa "Last Day" McClure is generally credited with being a descendant of Chief Concomelly, but despite my endeavors to trace the old Chief's lineage, no connecting link has been found. John McClure described her as such in a letter written to Governor Lee and said he was proud of her. Probably the most familiar name of a Concomelly descendant is that of his grandson, Ranald MacDonald, born in 1824, who was accepted by the people of Japan when outsiders were forbidden on Japanese soil. He was born to Concomelly's daughter Raven, the wife of a Hudson's Bay man, Archibald MacDonald, a Scot. His mother died a few days after his birth and his mother's sister raised Ranald for two years, and then raised by a stepmother and educated in Canada.

Concomelly was in full power when Lewis and Clark met the Chief on November 20, 1805. Many interesting stories are published about him. See the addendum at the end of this chapter.

In many ways he was of service to the early people in the area, who were at first suspicious of him, but he developed staunch support for the Americans, preferring them to the British. Crossing the bar into the estuary of the Columbia River was a very tricky and dangerous feat, but the old Chief was adept at guiding trade vessels into the river safely. He was made chief bar and river pilot for the Hudson's Bay Company. Concomelly died suddenly in 1830 of a virulent fever that killed thousands of his people in the same epidemic.

Another bar pilot mentioned in publications is George Washington ("Old George), variously described as a Chinook, a Hawaiian, or a Negro. He used various names, such as Winslow Anderson, George Winslow, or Anderson Winslow. He enters the McClure picture by marrying a Chinook woman, a sister of Louisa Last Day McClure. His name is in the index to the Probated wills in Clatsop County as A. C. Winslow in 1864.

CHAPTER 10

Addendum:

1. Map of Lower Chinook Lands
2. *INDIAN TRIBES OF NORTH AMERICA*, p. 415
3. *THE CHINOOK*. Clifford E. Trafzer, Chelsea House Publishers, pages 82-84
4. *RANALD MACDONALD, THE NARRATIVE OF HIS LIFE, 1824-1894*, Edited by William S. Lewis and Naojiro Murakami

(Addendum)

INDIAN TRIBES OF NORTH AMERICA, p. 415.

Villages. Chehalis. Meaning "sand," the name derived originally, according to Gibbs (1877), from a village at the entrance of Grays Harbor. The Chehalis belonged to the coastal division of the Salishan linguistic family, being most intimately related to the Humpulips, Wynoochee, and Quinault. Location. On the lower course of Chehalis River, especially on the south side, and on the south side of Grays Bay. In later times the Chehalis occupied territory to and about Willapa Bay that had formerly been held by the Chinook.

Chinook. From Tsinuk, their Chehalis name. Also called:

Aladshush, Nestucca name

Flatheads, a name shared with a number of other tribes in the region from their custom of deforming the head.

Connections. - The Chinook belonged to the Lower Chinook division of the Chinookan family

Location - on the north side of the Columbia River from its mouth to Grays Bay (not Grays Harbor) a distance of about 15 miles, and north along the seacoast to include Willapa or Shoalwater Bay.

Ray (1938) makes a separate division to include the Shoalwater Chinook but it will be more convenient to treat them under one head. It is understood that they differed not at all in dialect.

Addendum

The Chinook. Clifford E. Trafzer, Chelsea House Publishers.
pp82-84

Demers spent three weeks with the Chinook, "instructing the adults, baptizing the children and doing much good." He then left the region, but several years later another priest, Father J. Lionnet, arrived in Chinook country to continue Demer's work. Between 1847 and 1852, Lionnet operated a mission among the Chinook on the north shore of the Columbia River. Unlike Demers, Lionnet made no advance preparations. He was mystified by the Chinook language, which he called "gibberish." And he did not know how to deal with the harsher aspects of their lives, such as the violence that erupted over trade or alcohol, the fatal diseases, and gambling, a popular Chinook pastime. Nevertheless, Lionnet felt he had made some headway. In a letter, he observed, "My savages begin to communicate with the grace.....God," he added, "has put his arms around them and their frightened course is opening to the light of the truth."

Over the years, however, Lionnet became discouraged. He wrote that the "savages are few in number and several of them who remain are now traveling so that there are only small numbers to whom I teach the catechism." By 1852, he had concluded that his teachings and efforts had made no impression on the Chinook, who preferred to live their own lives without the intervention of the priest. Lionnet told his superiors that the Chinook were "hard headed" and left the mission in defeat.

Things went just as badly for the Methodists who arrived in the Northwest in 1849. After resting at Fort Vancouver, they received their assignments. Reverends John H. Frost and Daniel Lee were told to minister to the Chinook and the Chehalis, and they joyously accepted the challenge.

Like Lionnet, Frost did not know how to communicate with the Indians he hoped to convert. Frost and Lionnet failed to convert the Chinook to Christianity. But they did help usher certain changes into the Indians' lives, most of which were detrimental to them. But the harm caused by the missionaries was only a part of the greater destruction of Indian cultures that was brought on by the influx of white settlers into the Northwest in the mid-19th century.

Ranald MacDonald, The Narrative of His Life, 1824-1894, Edited by William S. Lewis and Naojiro Murakami.

" The Fort-within which I was born on February 3, 1824-had, in 1818, under the treaty between Britain and the United States, of that date, been formally "restored" to the latter-Commander Biddle of the U. S. Sloop of war, "Ontario", formally hoisting the flag of the United States on the occasion. How, exactly, it was changed, and so remained changed for many years, is more than I can explain. The Northwest Fur Company (Canadian) bought out Astor in 1813, and in 1821 the Hudson's Bay Company bought out (by coalition and absorption) the latter. That is the only explanation I ever heard on the matter."

P. 75." Whatever his correct name, all visitors at the mouth of the Columbia make mention of the old Chief. On November 20, 1805, Lewis and Clarke met the Chief with his sub-chief, Chil-lai-la-wil and gave them both medals in commemoration of the occasion, also presenting Com-com-mo-ly, as they called him, with a flag. "

" David Thompson described him in 1811 as 'a strong, well-made man, his hair short, of dark brown, and naked except a short kilt around his waist to the middle of the thigh'; Washington Irving as "a shrewd old savage with one eye"; Corney, as "a short elderly man....the richest and most powerful chief on the River," Dr. Scouler, in 1824, describes him as then being sixty years of age. Many interesting stories are told of the old chief. On one occasion he saved the lives of Messrs. McDougals and Stewart from drowning, entertained them in his lodge, and was in many ways of service to the Astorians, who were at first suspicious of him, but later acknowledging him a staunch supporter of the Americans, and even offering to fight the British in their behalf. Mr. Edward Ermatinger mentions his "marching into Vancouver with all his naked aids and followers, rigged out in a British general's uniform" - minus the pantaloons. Washington Historical Quarterly; at a dinner given in his honor on board the "Pedlar." March 5, 1814. he appears to have donned the trousers and to have been still more elaborately dressed. Coues, op. cit., 850. He was the principal chief of the confederacy of all the tribes of the lower Columbia (except the Clatsops) who spoke the Chinook language, between the Cascade Mountains and Cape Disappointment. He had a wife, according to Indian custom, from nearly every tribe in the confederacy, and some from the neighboring tribes. With these wives he possessed a considerable family and many slaves. Mr. Henry mentions him as seated in a canoe alongside of his favorite woman, LeBlanche.

Chief Com-comly was treated as an equal and often sat at the table with Dr. McLoughlin and Sir James Douglas. He was in high feather. His principal palace, or royal lodge, was at Scarborough head, where the new fort, Columbia, has now been erected. The bald place high up on the slope that catches the attention of all passers was the eirie from which he spied out the approach of the Hudson's Bay Company's ships which came every

spring. Com-com-ly was made chief bar and river pilot for the company (the first on the Columbia, James Scarborough being the second) and wore the uniform of their service. When a ship came in sight, he had 20 of his slaves launch the royal canoe and take him out to meet the vessel. His canoe and all its crew would be taken aboard, and Com-Com-ly would guide the craft up to headquarters at Vancouver. Portland Ore. Oregonian, Dec. 17, 1899, p. 28.

He had several sons. Ross mentions two; the eldest was Che-nam-us, a child by Com-comly's Multnomah wife. A younger brother, the favorite son and intended heir of the old chief, was named Sha-la-pau. He learned to talk, read and write English fluently and was much beloved by the tribe. Among the men at the fort these two sons were known as the "Prince of Wales" and the "Duke," respectively. Irving gives the name of another son as "Gassacop"; Corney gives the name of another as "Selechel". Sha-la-pau and a younger brother died of sickness April, 1824; and Dr. Scouler states that another brother promptly assassinated the medicine chief under who care they died. . A brother of Com-comly, named Tha-a-muxi, or Bear, was also a chief and resided in the vicinity.

Chief Com-comly had several daughters; the eldest, "the princess" the daughter of Com-comly's Scapoose wife, married the Astor partner, Duncan McDougal; the second married our author's father; a third married Calpso, a chief of the Chinook village near Cape Disappointment . The Rev. Samuel Parker in his Journal of an Exploring Tour, describes the latter as a "woman of more than common talents and respectability and relates that she slew two female slaves to attend her deceased daughter to the world of the spirits. He had still another daughter named Car-cum-cum. E-lo-wah-ka was a daughter of Com-comly by a Willapa woman, she married into the tribe and died in 1861 at Ilwaco, a thriving village named for her. The "Princess Margaret," Kah-at-lau, Com-comly's daughter by his Chehalis wife, married Louis Rondeau, a Hudson's Bay Company's trapper in 1825. Another daughter of the old Chief married a Scotchman named McKay, also a Hudson's Bay Company's employee.

After his oldest daughter's marriage to Mr. McDougal, the Chief appears to have fully appreciated his position as father-in-law to the manager of the establishment. Father de Smet, writing in later years says: "When he used to come to Vancouver in the days of his glory, 300 slaves would precede him and he used to carpet the ground that he had to travel from the main entrance of the fort to the Governor's door, several hundred feet, with beaver and other skins." His opposition to the surrender of Astoria to the British has been noted. Com-comly's tribe and immediate family fell easy victims to the measles, smallpox and other diseases of civilization brought to the Columbia River by the whites. Dr. Scouler mentions that Comcomly lost eight members of his family in the two years preceding September, 1825. The family burial place was near Point Ellis, and the Chief's two sons, previously mentioned, were buried in canoes with fowling pieces by their side, with loaded pistols in each hand, and

surrounded by all their possessions. The old Chief regularly visited their graves to see that their property and the remains of his relatives were undisturbed.

Chief Com-comly died suddenly in 1830 of virulent intermittent fever, an epidemic that carried off about a thousand of his people at the same time, and his remains were buried with great ceremony as befitting his rank in life, in a canoe near Fort George, according to Chinook custom. Later, for greater security, his body was taken out of the canoe by relatives and placed in a long box in a lonely part of the woods. The precaution to preserve his remains from molestation, was, however, idle. James Dunn, who was either present or had first-hand knowledge, states in his History of the Oregon Territory (London 1844) "His head is now in the possession of some eminent physician in Edinburgh, and strange to say, although he had been buried about five years, his skin was quite dry and not decayed. It required a very sharp knife to penetrate the skin and his hair was still on his head." His grave was located by Commodore Wilkes in 1841 and a picture of it is preserved in The Narrative of the United States Exploring Expedition, where mention is made of the skull having been carried to Glasgow by a Hudson's Bay Company's agent. Father de Smet, who visited his grave with Mr. Birnie on Aug. 1, 1833, seems to have been among the last to do honor to the famous Com-comly.

Chief Com-comly has several living descendants residing along the Columbia River, some of whom have grown wealthy from the development of the salmon fishing industry. Portland (Ore.) Oregonian, Dec. 1, 1899. Until the summer of 1888 a street in Astoria bore the old chief's name, it was then changed to First street.

The marriage of McDougal to Comcomly's daughter (Charlote, or Chowa) took place July 20, 1813. For description of the wooing and marriage see Irvin. In Coues we find: "April 26-McDougal this afternoon completed the payment for his wife to Comcomly, whose daughter she was, he gave five new guns, five blankets two and one half feet wide, which makes fifteen guns, fifteen blankets, besides a great deal of other property, as a total cost of this precious lady. McDougal deserted this Indian wife when he left the Columbia district in 1817. She afterwards became the wife of Cazenove, (Townsend's Ke-ez-a-nos) who succeeded Comcomly as head chief of the Chinook nation, and she was murdered in 1836 by Cazenove or some one of his retainers as a victim or sacrifice on the death of his son. Chief Cazenove was living at an advanced age at Fort Vancouver in 1845.

CHAPTER ELEVEN

About Town

Keeping in mind Roger Tetlow's tendency to hyperbolize events, the following observations are taken from his *BIOGRAPHY OF J. D. IRELAND, PUBLISHER*, Pub. 30

Along with platting the town of Astoria John McClure exercised his prerogative to name the streets. All were named after early day chiefs of the area. Old Col. McClure apparently thought the names were picturesque, not realizing that most of those Indians had names almost unpronounceable. One was named Squemoqha, which is pronounced Ska-mah-ka-way.

The entire town was built up on wooden pilings except for a fringe of houses which perched on the hillside to the south. Strolled down the street which turned out to be nothing more than a long dock. It was planked, and on each side of us I could see other docks, each one running from the southern hillside to a point over the water where it became deep enough to permit ships to dock. There were stores and buildings built on those docks and they were up on pilings too, and between these buildings there were expanses of open water. Wooden walkways running east and west connected the docks so that it was possible to move from one of them to another without going back to shore each time.

It doesn't look like there is any land. "When the tide goes out, there is quite a bit of it although most of the land is too soft and marshy to build on. The only real land is to the south and west of the town and to the east on the other side of Scow Bay. As you can see, the main part of the town is built out over the water but it has all been surveyed and each of these pieces of water is owned by someone. Astorians buy, sell, and lease them, just like they would if it was dry land.

"What about the docks?"

"Each one of them is put in as a street. When Col. McClure the original settler, laid out the town, he designated the locations of the streets and all of the docks have been built in these locations. At first, they were privately owned but as the town moved outwards, the original docks were taken over by the city." One street named Chenamus, another Concomly."

Apparently, this proximity to water was pretty close to the truth. It is corroborated in an article published in the *CUMTUX*, Clatsop County Quarterly, Vol. 2 in the Spring of 1982. Pub. 31 The article, The Kirchhoff Family, by Dorothy O. Johansen, recalled memories of childhood visits in the old Olney home, after it was acquired by her grandparents, the Kirchhoffs. The property, prior to Judge Olney's ownership, was John McClure's land, the house being next door to the site of John McClure's more modest place. The small granddaughter recalled playing in the sunken yards - the houses built high off the ground - and that the yards were very close to the high tide water of the Columbia.

Judge Cyrus Olney decided in 1867 to dispose of many of the building lots by selling tickets for \$50.00 each. This plan was known locally as the Olney lottery. Each ticket entitled the holder to a lot in the city and a chance to draw the "grand prize," which consisted of two lots and a house, located on 12th Street, between

Exchange and Franklin.

Earlier on this ground must have been the site of the prolific garden of John McClure. The success of one of his more peaceful pursuits was chronicled in *THE SPECTATOR*, November 25, 1847. Pub. 32

"FARMING ENCOURAGED - We have received a letter from Capt. Kilborn, dated at Astoria, the 3d inst. informing us that he had dug from the garden of Colonel McClure, at that place, "the produce of one potatoe and that a volunteer one. The whole number amounted to 99; the entire weight of which was 18 pounds. One measured 17 inches in circumference, three measured 14 inches ditto, four 13 inches and one eleven inches ditto. About 35 were larger than the common size; the remainder from common size to small." Captain K. also obtained from the Col's garden a cabbage weighing 32 pounds, which had been planted about the middle of the month of July last.

We can also attest the unusual productiveness of the garden of our friend Col. McClure. A great variety of vegetables we there observed in most prolific growth, classes of which in a Horticultural exhibition would most certainly win the premium. The Col. has but a small piece of land under cultivation, yet the superior quality of the soil enables him always to realize handsomely from his agricultural operations, which perhaps safely permits him to be hospitable as he is. His recent acts of hospitality to ourself, constitute one of the pleasures of our memory."

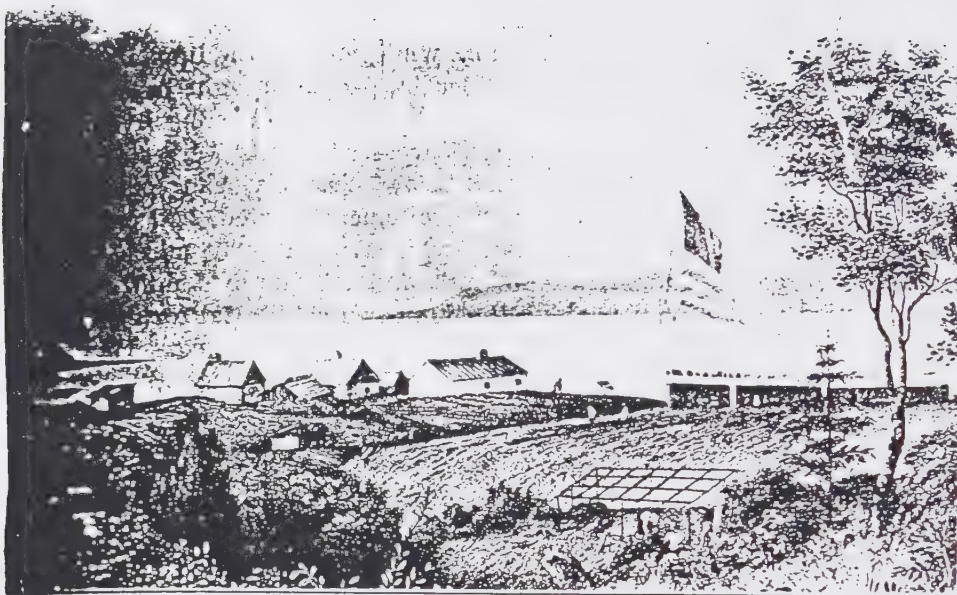
A less flattering view of early horticultural efforts is recounted by Gillette, many years after tan encounter with Robert Shortress, whose claim extended east from the Adair land almost to Tongue Point.

"Shortress was one of Oregon's earliest settlers. He crossed the plains in 1837, but did not go to Clatsop County until 1843. He was a good citizen, a thoroughly honest man, but very eccentric: a warm friend, a bitter hater, very profane, and could quote Shakespeare from lid to lid. In about 1856 I met him on Parker's wharf, the first wharf of any kind ever built in Astoria. He was very angry, and stood there swearing fiercely at the very air. I asked him what the matter was, and he said: "Damn it! In early times, Colonel McClure and myself went into the fruit growing business here, and as soon as it was found to be profitable, every damned fool in the country went to raising fruit, and now, damn it! I can't sell my apples!" I saw, pointing down to his little skiff moored at the tongue point foot of the steps, he had about five bushels of little seedling apples in the bottom of his boat, none of them much larger than walnuts. It was true that he and Colonel McClure each had about six or seven little seedling trees in bearing, but they were miserable little things, scarcely fit for use, and, of course, as soon as grafted apples were introduced, they would not sell."

John McClure did get high marks for his musicmaking prowess, as noted in a reminiscence of Samuel McKean.

"Many is the time that I have led his Caroline (Van Dusen) and he my Nancy to the floor, to tread a measure of music made by Col. John McClure."

Presumably McClure was a fiddler.



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ASTORIA, OREGON, AND THE COLUMBIA RIVER IN 1841



FIRST UNITED STATES POST OFFICE WEST OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS,
BUILT AT ASTORIA, OREGON TERRITORY, IN 1847

CHAPTER 11

Bibliography

30. Publication. *BIOGRAPHY OF J. D. IRELAND, PUBLISHER*, by Roger Tetlow
31. Publication. *CUMTUX, CLATSTOP COUNTY QUARTERLY*, Vol. 2, Spring, 1982
32. Article. *THE SPECTATOR*, , November 25, 1847, "Farming Encouraged."

Addendum:

1. Picture of Astoria, Oregon and the Columbia River in 1841
2. Picture of the First United States Post Office West of the Rocky Mountains, in 1847.
Published in *HISTORY OF THE COLUMBIA RIVER VALLEY FROM DALLES TO THE SEA*, by Lackley

CHAPTER TWELVE

1850'S

The census of 1850 for Clatsop County, household # 42, enumerated the following bachelors, all kinfolk:

John McClure	60	Speculator	born: Ky
John Bartlett (Badollet)	26	Farmer	Indiana
William Warner	23	Farmer	Indiana
T (Thomas)Scott	26	Farmer	Indiana

John McClure was indeed a speculator. He was involved in various businesses, land deals, he was at times a justice of the peace, census taker, involved in a steam saw mill and other endeavors. John Badollet, his nephew, established a successful salmon canning enterprise. Thomas Scott, a cousin, became a missionary in the Oregon Territory, and William Warner, probably the son of Elizabeth McClure Warner, John's sister, left no further record in Clatsop County.

On April 22, 1850 the British ship Albion was seized by a posse of men led by Marshal Meek and charged with cutting a cargo of spars without permission. They were said to have been unaware of the new revenue laws effective in Oregon as a territory of the United States, according to *BANCROFT*. In a note he said "Yet, on March 30, 1840, Governor Lane had written to masters of vessels arriving in the Columbia River that the revenue laws were in force and notified them to furnish invoices to John McClure, or in his absence, to Joseph L. Meek. *Provisional and Territorial Papers*, No. 2585. Pub. 33. Apparently McClure was acting as a customs agent or as a law officer.

McClure's chronic dissatisfaction with the government is apparent in the letter he wrote to the Governor in 1851:

Astoria (mo.?) 21 1851

Dear Dr. Lane;

I now wish to remind you of my situation here. After a residence of eleven years or near that I am placed in a situation I wish to be released from. I wish the Gov. either to remove the military reservation from my claim or pay me for the improvements I have made there and let me go to Queen Charlotte Island where I can die in peace.

I am the oldest American settler here, have taken the bitter with the sweet, have spent all the means I am worth, labored hard to improve the place and now am in want. I can neither sell or do anything on what I had the right to claim as my own.

I hope you will represent the thing honestly to the Sec'y at War. Let them pay me what is right or say they will not before the 1st of March and let me seek some other country to bury my old bones as I am now too old to work but have a good knowledge of the Indians above Frazier River. If I cannot have justice done me now I will speedily go beyond the reach of a similar abuse of the one practiced on me.

Hon. Joseph Lane I am Dr. Sir respectfully

John McCluer

P. S. There

is no news here but thefew at Queen Charlotte Island which islast week from the the port with about 75 passengers, all Americans. It may be possible our country here will possibly leave early in the Spring. For my own part I have nothing to bind me here as things stand. I will inform you I was married yesterday to my native woman one of the descendants of the once powerfull King Concomolly of which I am justly proud. With her I expect to be driven to the forest and British Coast to seek a lively hood in my old days. For this country I have nothing to ask.

Hon. J. Lane

Yours
John McClure

Apparently there was some correspondence between McClure and his mother, still living in Knox County, Indiana, and still without benefit of a pension. He wrote the following letter to the Governor on her behalf:

(Letter from John McClure to Joseph Lane, in Lane file at Oregon Historical Society. Copied by hand on March 27, 1991. Manuscript Room.)

Astoria, Feb. 5, 1852

Dr. Lane,

Permit me to ask your assistance in the matter here represented. In the year 1811 when my father was on his death bed Judge B. Park of Vincennes whom you well knew, attended by my uncles Daniel, John and George McClure and myself to examine the papers of my Father respecting claims as a pensioner for service rendered in the Revolutionary War. There was found a discharge as a private soldier for the term I think of six months also a discharge as a Lieutenant. There was also a discharge as a Captain in Wagner Campaign in the Western Country. My father served, from the papers found, near six years in the service of his country. All the papers was taken by Judge Park and forwarded to Washington City. The War of 1812 came on and things were not attended to but remained quiet until 1839 when my mother made her application through G. M. Davis the then Rep. in Congress for the District. The office of the Sec'y of the War Department had been commissioned by him and all the documents destroyed. The evidence being destroyed, she proved her marriage and the possession of such papers in part. The death of Judge Park, also of Daniel, John and George McClure left but little to be expected. J. W. Davis was chosen speaker of the house of R. and the thing has remained in status quo until this time. My nephew John Badollet now informs me that two years ago a gentleman of Ill.. he says a Rep. in Congress, waited on my

mother who was then unable (an old woman of 76 years) and offered for one half to secure her her rights as a pensioner, which would amount to a considerable sum of money, which my mother then refused. She is still living and now in good health as she informs me and wishes me to attend to it for her. The Rep. from her Dist. in Indiana is as I am told a Mr. Gorman. Cannot you and him undertake this affair on the same terms as the Gentleman from Illinois. Do if you please serve the old Lady for she is in want. If there is anything I can do in the matter let me know at as early period as possible. Permit me to ask your particular attention together with that of Hon. Rep. from the district in which my mother lives (Vincennes) and you will receive the grateful acknowledgement of a Rev. Soldier's Widow now near her 80th year in age.

We are all here in mourning and distress for the loss of the steam ship General Warren three nights ago (about 3 o'clock in the morning) together with 43 lives and a valuable cargo. She passed the bar safely coming in at dusk but before she could make the river darkness came on and she could not find the road. A crew of ten men left her after she struck on the Clatsop Spit opposite Point Adams for relief. On their return at the dawn of day nothing left or to be seen but her cargo afloat on the surface and every soul perished. Many of our most industrious and enterprising citizens are gone forever from us. A rush candle in lieu of a light house on Cape Disappointment, Sand Island or Point Adams would have saved the lives of 43 of our most valuable citizens and a cargo or property valued at between 50 and 100,000 dollars. A few buoys were sent out here 12 months ago and left to bleach on the beach instead of being laid down in the channel to serve as guide to mariners entering our Port. A full statement of the facts have this day been handed to the Oregonian for Publication which you will receive as early as this letter.

Near here is a state of political revolution and do not be disappointed if you hear of blood shed amongst the meetings of the People being held all over the county. It may properly be said we now have neither law nor order amongst us. Two meetings have been held in this county one here and one in Lexington. I attended neither. A general meeting it is said will soon take place. I am afraid the people will try to drive by Brute force the Gov. officers from the country. I have washed my hands clean and will not take part in any of the troubles I foresee coming. If the people were not urged on by certain office seekers who cannot wait the lapses (?) of our poor things would be well amongst us. For one I am for peace and will bide the result of the coming presidential Election. You see by every mail what we are doing and can form some opinion of our situation. We have had one of the finest winters here ever known. Not one flake of snow has fallen here and but two light fronts but little rain. People are now gardening here. The times on the ocean has seldom or ever been equaled for heavy and - - -

Let me know whether anything will be done for this lousy country.

Hon. J. Lane

Yours John McClure

Emma Gene Miller, a Clatsop County author, wrote in a chapter on Government that "It wasn't until (June) 1854 that the Legislature provided for a vote to decide the location of the county seat. The election was held in June giving the voters five possible choices - John McClure's Astoria, John Adair's Claim, Fort Clatsop, Fort George and Lower Astoria. McClure offered two acres of land as a permanent site for county buildings and voters undoubtedly were influenced by his offer since his "McClure's Astoria" won, receiving 95 votes to a combined vote of 80 for the opposing sites. Immediately on announcement of the results, McClure made good his promise and transferred title of the two acre site to the county,"

See the addendum at end of the chapter for documents certifying the election.

In April, 1854 an 'enumeration of the inhabitants of Clatsop County' was taken, perhaps as a prelude to the election held in June. John McClure is enumerated as being a legal voter, upwards of age 21. In the household is one male under the age of 10 and one female upwards of age 18. From this we are happy to learn that little Jean Archibald Comcomly McClure lived at least two years and two months.

In 1982 I spent some time in Astoria searching for information on John McClure. I searched in the court house, Historical Society, library, Abstracts Office, and town hall. They allowed me to look about in the basement and I discovered the original minutes of the town in a bound notebook. The original book is now in the possession of the City of Astoria and stored in their vault. Over the next few months I transcribed the hand written entries from photocopied pages. This has great historical value as there was not yet a newspaper in town. The book covered the period from June 6, 1856 through September 5, 1871 and the first recorder of proceedings was none other than John McClure, Clerk.

pg.1

June 6th, 1856

The members of the corporate body of the Town of Astoria met and organized on the 6th. James Taylor chosen President pro tem in the chair.

T. I. Trenchard was duly elected president of the (town) on motion of Mr. Welch. Mr. Taylor moved to appoint four standing committees to wit. One on streets and harbors, one on ways and means, one on licenses and one on schools. Adjourned to the 14th day of June (Saturday) at 4 P. M. Minutes approved. McClure continued as recorder until March 31, 1857.

On March 16, 1857 it was ordered that the treasurer pay John McClure for office rent and services for the year 1856, ending April 1, 1857. \$10

On March 31st, 1857 received of John McClure the sum of four dollars for a licence to keep one large black dog called Scoke for one year from the date of this

licence.

Earlier the town council had passed an ordinance to license dogs for \$4 annual fee, which allowed the dog to run at large.

On February 1, 1858 the bill of J. McLuer for \$5 for Room rent for council was presented and approved. Order drawn for \$5.

(On December 22, 1856 it was reported that dogs named Fanny, Curly, Scratch, Snapp, Roxie and Towser were licensed. They did not belong to John McClure, but I love their names)

Liquidation.

Congress passed the Donation Land Law to award land in Oregon Country to those who met the requirements in 1850. but it was several years before legal title was forthcoming to the individuals. A big sticking point was the negotiation process with the native Indian nations who (rightfully) claimed the land. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs for Oregon, Anson Dart, was instructed to enter *into treaties with the various tribes, recognizing them as sovereign nations.* The Clatsops were granted a reservation by a treaty known as the Tansy Point Treaty. In addition to the reservation and fishing rights the Clatsop tribe was to receive \$15,000 for their land in ten annual \$1500 payments, in the form of \$200 cash, clothing, shoes, drygoods, food, livestock and utensils. Although the treaty was agreed to and signed, it was never ratified nor honored by the government. Of course the settlers were anxious to receive a clear title.

Donation Land Claims, No. 1634. McClure, John, Clatsop Co; b. 1798, Jefferson Co., Ky; Arr. Ore. 10 July 1843; SC 10 Jan 1844, m Louisa "last day" Nov. 1851, Clatsop Co., Ore. T. Aff: James Birnie, Robert Shortess, John Badollet (MA) Badollet and Thomas Scott gave aff. they were present at marriage of John McClure & Louisa, a native of the Chehalne people an Indian woman. Boundary conflict with Geo. W. Cook, 30 June 1858. 7 June 1850 John McClure sold and deeded to Jacob S. Rinearson 1/4 of c (on which town of Astoria now stands). 15 July 1852 Rinearson deeded part of his interest to James Taylor for \$3,000. 4 Feb. 1858 McClure sold to Cyrus Olney and McClure acknowledges receipt of \$10,000 for his part from Rinearson. Leonard & Green had interest in store house on this land 4 Feb 1858. On 25 Oct. 1862 Maj. Jacob S. Rinearson and Col. James Taylor engaged W. C. Johnson, attorney to look after their interest in the Astoria c., Mr. Holbrook may have been retained with him. J. M. Shevely, John Godfrey and Wm. T. (x) Senger surveyed this c. James Wayne was Recorder of Deeds, Clatsop Co., James W. Davis. Clk. Dist Court, Geo. H. Williams, Chief Just. of T. of O. 31 Aug. 1863 south half was given to Louisa and North to John McClure. Adj. c was owned by J. M. Shively, Welch, S. C. Smith (later owned by James Taylor.)

This is the published synopsis of John McClure's claim.

The U. S. Land office Surveys and Claims, 1848-1858, #19,p. 3. offered a description that is easier to visualize:

1856 Jno McClure. 500 acres of land on the Columbia River 7/8 of a mile on the River, thence back to Young's Bay over a mile, thence up Rain Bay 7/8 of a mile, thence to Col. R. Bound on N by Col. R., E. by James Welch, S by Young's Bay ,W by land of Jas. Taylor,
Acres 500 Value \$5000, Pers. \$950 Total \$5950

As early as 1851 McClure started to sell bits and pieces of his claim, the transactions duly recorded in the Record Book of Clatsop County and contained the following, or a similar disclaimer:

"Therefore I John McClure do bind myself my heirs and assigns to make to the said (purchaser) his heirs or assigns all my right, title and interest to the said property and use all reasonable means to obtain from the United States a patent to the said land then to make the said (purchaser) a title in fee simple for the same. "

Following , by date of recording , are transactions appearing in Clatsop County Record Books. There is often a considerable time span between the date of agreement and official recording.

- 11/1/1850 - Lots sold to J. S. Rinearson and H. M. Hensell, \$1000
- * 5/15/1851 - Agreement made 6/7/1850 selling 1/4 claim to Jacob Rinearson one quarter of claim
- 1/15/1852 - agreement regarding 14 lots including a large ware house
- 1/17/1852 - John N. Champ, A. B. McKean, John McClure, etc. regarding transferring title to 3 lots in Marin County, California
- 2/28/1852 - Affidavits of John Badollet, W. Hall, surveyor, John Shivley and David C. Smith as to McClure's occupancy of claim.
- 4/21/1852 - 1 lot to Charles Vandehlen, \$100
- 4/21/1852 - lots sold to Conrad Boelling, \$200
- 4/22/1852 - Thomas Hart vs. Wm. Carpenter, J. L. Rinearson, John McClure, Sam McKean, for labor constructing a steam saw mill building, \$448.31
- P. 178 (date not copied) tract of land sold to Rinearson
- 5/21/1852 - agreement (written 7/-/1851) with W.M. Carpenter, J. S. Rinearson, John McClure and Samuel McKean to erect a steam saw mill
- 5/8/1852- - lots sold to David Rinci on 2/4/1850. Ownership transferred to David Ingalls on 8/21/1850
- 4/21/1853 - Conrad Boelling, lots, \$1000
- 2/6/1854 - Plat map of John McClure's Astoria, showing blocks, lots, streets, Columbia River shore.
- 8/13/1855 - sold lots of Jacob Boschkin for \$150
- 8/28/1855 - two lots to Rt. Rev, Thomas Scott, Missionary

his attorney then stated to this defendant that while he would not then give a receipt in full to this defendant he would then proceed at once diligently to make the money due on said execution, and this defendant does not know whether the same was made, and the execution satisfied, or not. McCluer was solvent and resided in said county until 1859. He then removed from the state, and afterward, died; and this defendant is informed and believes that his administrator paid all his debts in full, and would have paid whatever was due, if anything, on this judgment, if it had been presented; and that said administration was closed and this claim against the estate was, if it ever existed, barred, before this motion was made.

And this defendant avers that, relying upon the said statement of the plaintiff, he omitted to take any measures to have the residue of the debt made out of McCluer or his estate and had no reason to suppose and did not suppose that there was any remaining liability or indebtedness by reason of the said judgment until he was summoned to answer this motion.

And this defendant further says that the said supposed judgment was not rendered within ten years next before the commencement of this suit.

David Ingalls

The above named David Ingalls being sworn says that the facts stated in the foregoing answer are true of his own knowledge excepted those stated on information and beliefs and those he believes to be true.

Sworn to and subscribed before
me Oct. 3, 1865

David Ingalls

Charles Stevens
Clrk

I could find no trace of activity by John McClure after 1958, and as noted in the lawsuit he most probably left the area and subsequently died. It appears he was solvent, although unknown where he went, or lived until his death in February 1861.

Finalization of the land claim was recorded in 1868 , 15 years after the law was passed, and 7 years after the death of John McClure. His wife, Louisa, was still living in 1880, a 60 yer old widow.

P. 209/210

Deed Book C
Clatsop County, Oreg
The United States of America

To all to whom these presents shall come greeting:
Whereas there has been deposited in the General Land Office of the United States a certificate numbered sixteen hundred and thirty four of the Register and Receiver at Oregon City Oregon whereby it appears that under

Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, for a church, \$50

6/18/1856 - an ordinance was passed for keeping billiard tables and 10 pin alleys. The record is not dated, but involves the sale of a building containing a ten pin alley to John McClure by John N. Champ

9/3/1857 - indenture (of 8/23/1851) between S. M. Hensill and David Ingalls and John McClure

12/7/1857 - John McClure and Thomas Hanks as bondsmen for Conrad Bolling, duly elected treasurer of Clatsop County

* 2/9/1858 - sale of land to Cyrus Olney by John McCluer and Louisa McCluer, \$10,000

10/3/1865 - David Ingalls and John McClure, deceased, defendants in suit filed by Israel Moses and S. M. Hensill

7/17/1868 - United States Government, by Andrew Johnson, President, to John McClure and Louisa, his wife, certificate of donation lands

Entries marked with an asterisk are transactions noted in the summary of McClure's land award #1634. I found no record of a boundary conflict with George Cook, filed on 6/30/1858. The land sold to Jacob Riencarson on 6/7/1850, amounting to 1/4 of McClure's total claim, was deeded by Riencarson on 7/15/1852 to James Taylor, for \$3000. Apparently land was purchased and sold with full confidence that a clear deed would be forth coming.

Copies of the transactions are included in the addendum, as well as the plat map recorded in 1864.

This flurry of land swapping, contingent on finalization of the donation lands seem complicated to me, and not too surprisingly led to a law suit, as follows.

Filed 5th day of October A. D. 1865

Israel Moses vs. S. M. Hensil)

David Ingals) Motion for Execution

John McCluer)

David Ingals, defendant, in answer to the said motion, says, that he and McCluer were sureties for Hensil, who was the principal debtor, and was insolvent and these facts were known to the plaintiff; that the plaintiff sued out execution, and by his attorney applied to the defendant for payment, and this defendant, on the 23rd day of May 1853, paid three hundred dollars on said execution, and on the 19th day of July 1853 he paid the further sum of four hundred and twenty three dollars thereon which was the whole of this defendants distributive share therefore as between him and his co=surety McCluer; and the plaintiff by

the provisions of the act of Congress, approved the 27th day of September 1850, entitled "an act to create the office of Surveyor General of the Public Lands in Oregon and to provide for the survey and to make donations to settlers of the said Public Land" and the legislation supplemental thereto the claim of John McClure and his wife Louisa McClure, of Clatsop County, Oregon. Notification No. 7862 has been established to a donation of one half section or three hundred and twenty acres of land, and that the same has been surveyed and designated as claim number forty, being parts of sections seven, eight, seventeen and eighteen in township eight North of Range nine West, according to the official Plat of Survey returned to the General Land office by the Surveyor General, being bounded and described as follows to wit: Beginning at a point two chains and thirteen links East of the North West corner of the North East quarter of said section eighteen and running thence South eighteen chains and forty five links, thence East sixty five chains and ninety links, thence north forty one chains and seventy links; thence North sixty degrees west twenty two chains; thence North Eighty five degrees west twenty five chains; thence south sixty eight degrees west twenty-three chains and eighty links, and thence south twenty seven chains and thirty nine links to the place of beginning in the district of lands, subject to sale at Oregon City, Oregon containing three hundred and thirty four acres and forty three hundredths of an acre. Now know ye, that the United States of America, in consideration of the premises and in conformity with the provision of the act aforesaid, have given and granted and by these presents do give and grant unto the said John McClure and to his heirs, the North half and unto his wife the said Louisa McClure and to her heirs, the South half of the tract of land above described to have and to hold the said tract with the appurtenances unto the said John McClure and his wife Louisa McClure and to their heirs and assigns forever, their respective portions as aforesaid.

In testimony whereof I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States have caused these letters to be made patent and the seal of the General Land Office to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington this twenty seventh day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand Eight hundred and Sixty Six, and of the independence of he United States the ninetieth.

By the President, Andrew Johnson

Recorded Vol. 5, page 129.

Recorded the seventeenth day of July A. D. 1868

H. L. Aiken, Recorder

By Edw. D. Neill, Secretary

I. W. Granger, Recorder

of the General Land Office

CHAPTER 12

Bibliography

33. Publication. Provisional and Territorial Papers, #2585

Addendum:

1. Documents certifying election of site for seat of justice
2. 20 real estate transaction print outs
3. Town of Astoria minutes of board meetings
4. Letter to Clatsop County Historical Society
5. Highlights of laws and acts enacted by town officials
6. McClure's Astoria plat maps
7. Map of Astoria city center in early days (1868)

#4/ #5
#2005

Astoria June 10th 1854

G. L. Curry Esq.
Dear Sir

Enclosed I forward you the result of our election on our seat of justice question. The law on the subject will direct you what is to be done with it -

When will the code be ready for distribution. We hardly know how to get along without some of the laws, the probate law, the law on groceries, the law respecting harbor master at this place, the laws on the assessing and collecting the revenue and many others are particularly needed. They will be more particularly needed at the session of the board of county commissioners in July. If there any or all the laws here named are in a situation that it can be done you will confer a favor by forwarding them to me in time for the July meeting of the commissioners.

Very Respectfully Yours
Sam T. McKean

At an election held in the county of Clatsop and Territory of Oregon on the first Monday, the fifth day of June in the year A. D. 1854 under a law passed by the Legislative assembly of said Territory, entitled "an act to Provide for the Location of the seat of Justice of Clatsop County" the following is the result of said election.

Whole number of votes cast at said election for the seat of justice of the said county of Clatsop was one hundred and seventy five
of which

John McClure's Astoria and claim	had ninety five votes	95
John Adair's claim	had seventy two votes	72
Port Clatsop	had two votes	2
Fort George	had four votes	4
Lower Astoria	had two votes	2
Majority of McClures claim over all	fifteen votes	80

We the undersigned, Board of Canvassers of the Poll Books of the above named election, do hereby certify the foregoing to be a true statement of the result of the above mentioned election.

Certified to by us this the 9th day of June A.D. 1854

Saml T. McKean)	Clerk County Com.
John McCluer)	Justice of the Peace
D. E. Lease)	Justice of the Peace

Hensell, No.1

Know all men by these presents that I John McClure of the County of Clatsop and Territory Of Oregon for and in consideration of the sum of two thousand dollars to me paid by J. S. Riencarson and H. M. Hensell now of the same plais have this day sold unto them the said Riencarson and Hensell the following described lots in the Town of Astoria as laid out by me the present owner of the claim on which the said town of Astoria is now situate to wit: frac. lot no one (1) in block No.(8) eight, also lot No. (8) eight, frac. lot No. (1) one of lot No. (8) eight in Blk No. (7) seven, lots (3) three and (6) six in block No. (6) six ,lots (4) four and five (5) in Block No. (5) five also lot (1) one of Block No. (12) Twelve, and lots no. (4) four and (5) five in Block No. (11) Eleven , lot (1) one in Block (10) ten and also lot one (1) in Block (9) nine to have and to hold the same unto the said J. S. Riencarson and S. M. Hensell I bind myself my Heirs executors and administrators and assigns for ever to warrant and defend the same against all persons claiming through and by me and I further covenant and agree with said parties of the second part that so soon as I may succeed in procuring a Title from the Government, to the land on which Astoria is now situate by preemption or otherwise then I will make or credit to be made to the said Riencarson & Hensell, a good and sufficient deed as I may myself have procured from Government.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 30th day of April,
AD 1850

witness of David Ingalls

Sgd John McClure, Seal

Record Book Clatsop County O.T.

May 1851

Be it known that I, John McClure of the town of Astoria and Territory of Oregon have this day sold unto Jacob S. Rienearson of the Territory aforesaid for the consideration of Ten Thousand dollars to me in hand paid one quarter part of my Land Claim taken up surveyed and recorded according to laws granting land claims in Oregon which claim is now occupied by me and the one undivided quarter part of which is hereby granted bargained sold and conveyed to the said J. S. Rienearson his heirs and assigns including all and singular improvements ,town lots etc. laid out by me excepting such part as are hereby reserved to wit: The square or ground upon which said McClure resides together with the following lots. One (1) and eight (8) in Block 44, lots 2,3,& 4 in Block 46 = all lots in Block 43, except lots 8, lots five (5) (6) (7) in Block (24), lot 1 in Block 10, Lot 6 in Block 28, lots 4 & 7 in Block 22 Lots 4 & 5 in Block 11, Lots 3 & 6 in Block 6, lots 4 & 5 in Block 5, Lot 1 in Blk 12, lot 3 in Block 14, Lots 2,3,4 in Block 15.

The above claim is situated in Clatsop County bounded on the east by Shively and Welch, and on the north by the Columbia River, running back to Youngs Bay and in all 640 acres.

To have and to hold the above undivided fourth aforesaid unto the said Jacob S. Rienearson his heirs and assigns forever witness my hand and seal this the seventh day of June One Thousand Eight Hundred and fifty

Attest
sg. S. C. Hastings

sg. John McClure (seal)

Recorded this 15th day of May A. D, 1851

Attest Robt. S. McEwan Recorder

Memorandum of an agreement entered into this 20th day of August 1850 by and between Jacob S. Rinearson of Oregon Territory of the first part and James Taylor of same territory of the second part. Witnesseth - the said Jacob Rinearson has this day bargained and sold unto the said Taylor of the second part an undivided half of all his interest in the one fourth part of the claim as reserved in said McClures deed to said Rinearson dated June 7h 1850 also including all lots and interest obtained by S. M. Hensell and myself of said McClure being about 14 lots more or less including the large ware house recently built by Hensill and Rienearson with all privileges and improvements thereunto belonging for all of which said Rienearson of the first part doth agree to give unto said Taylor of the second part as good a title within three months from the date hereto

p. 161

Record Book of Clatsop County

Know all men by these presents that I John N. Champ of Astoria Clatsop County and Oregon Territory do hereby make ordain constitute and appoint Henry Martin of the Town County and Territory aforesaid my true and lawful attorney for me and in my name to sell convey and dispose of forever all my right title interest and claim in fee simple to one entire fourth part of four lots of land lying and being in the town or city of Benecia, California and deeded by C. C. Pratt to David Ingalls, John N. Champ Samuel Gardiner and David Stevens for such price or sum of money and to such person or persons as he may think fit and convenient and also for me and in my name and as my act and deed to sign, seal, execute and deliver such deed and convey and for the absolute disposal thereof or any part thereof as my said attorney may think fit and expedient hereby ratifying and confirming such deed conveyance bargain or sale which may be made by my said attorney touching or confirming the prices . In witness whereof I have this day set my hand and seal Jany 17th 1852.

Attest -

John N. Champ (seal)

A. B. McKean

John McClure

Personally appeared before me John N. Champ and acknowledged the above to be his voluntary act and deed for the purposes therein mentioned.

In witness whereof I have

this day

set my hand and private seal there
being no seal of office at office.

This 17th day of Jany 1852.

C. J. Trenchard (seal)

#1

p. 148, Record Book of Clatsop County

John McCluers land is situate on the south side of the Columbia river, Astoria, Clatsop County, Oregon Territory and bounded as follows to wit: Beginning at the N. E. corner at the lowest water mark in Astoria Bay a stake witness So. 7 chains a large stone marker and . . . E. 3.58 chains a large stone marker thence W at the lowest water mark eighty chains to a stake Witness East $16\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ S. 2.35 chains spruce tree two feet in diameter marked Thence South 74 chains to a crab tree 6 inches in diameter marked Thence East 80 chains to a spruce tree two feet in diameter marked Thence north 66.50 chains to place of beginning as surveyed by me at the var, 19° 30 E. this 18th day of July 1852

Attest

John Badollet

W. Hall,

Surveyor

Personally appeared before me, Washington Hall and John Badollet and made oath that the boundaries and corners with their marks are situated as described in the foregoing plot and field notes.

In testimony whereof I have this day set my hand and private seal there being no seal of office this 19th day of Feby 1852

C. J. Trenchard (seal)

Clerk of Court

Personally appeared before me John M. Shively and David C. Smith and made oath that they are well acquainted with the aforesaid John McClure and know him to have resided on and improved and cultivated the above said land claim since July 1844. In witness whereof I have this day set my hand and private seal there being no seal of office this 28th day of Feby 1852

Know all men by these presents, that I, John McClure am held and firmly bound unto Charles Vandehlen in the penal sum of one hundred dollars lawful money of the U. S. for value received.

Now the condition of the above obligation is such that the said John McClure has this day sold aliened released and forever quit claim all his right title and interest to one lott of land lying and being in the town of Astoria it being a corner lott lying on Main and Chenamus Street, and numbered one (1) in block number twenty five (25) The water lott in front reserved by said McClure to the said Charles Vandehlen his heirs and assigns forever for the sum of four hundred dollars to him the said McClure is hereto paid. And the said McClure binds himself his executors administrators or assigns to make to the said Vandehlen as soon as he can procure a title from the government of the United States a deed in fee simple to the same then the above obligation to be void and of no effect. Given under my hand and seal at the city of Astoria this 20th day of March 1850.

Signed sealed and

delivered in the presence of John McClure (seal)

S. C. Smith

Recorded this 21st day of April 1852

attest

C. J. Trenchard

Recorder

Record Book of Clatsop County

Know all men by these presents that I John McClure of Clatsop County Oregon Territory have this day bargained and sold to Conrad Boelling of the County and Territory aforesaid one lott or parcel of land lying and being in the Town of Astoria in block number nine (9) and lott no five (5) it being fifty feet front and one hundred feet in depth and on the corner of Main and Concomly streets, for and in consideration of the sum of two hundred dollars in hand paid to me the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged.

Now the said John McClure binds himself his heirs Executors administrators and assigns firmly by these presents to warrant and guarantee forever from his or their claims or any other person or persons whatsoever claiming through him or them a good and sufficient title to be made to the said Boelling so soon as the government shall make to him or them a title to the said property. Given under my hand and seal this 27th day of July 1849.

John McClure (seal)

In presence of

Hiram Carnahan

E. C. Crow

witnesses before signed

Recorded this 21st day of April 1852

attest

C. J. Trenchard

Recorder

#18

p. 168 Record Book of Clatsop County

Thomas Hart) To the Recorder of the county of Clatsop
vs) Claim for \$448.57

Wm. M. Carpenter) Thomas Hart claims, in his own right

J. L. Rinearson) the sum of four hundred and forty

John McClure) eight dollars and fifty one cents

& Sam McKean) against all that two story steam

under the title of the) saw mill being seventy feet long

McClure Milling Co.) and thirty feet wide and situate on

lots No. 5,6,7, and 8 in block No. 25 in the Town of Astoria

according to the plat as laid out by John McClure .

The claim being for work and labor done in and about

the erection and construction of the said building which

is not yet completed. A bill or statement of which

said work and labor is hereto annexed.

He therefore requests the recorder to file and recover this

his lien as well against the building situated and des-

cribed as aforesaid, as against William M. Carpenter

J. L. Rinearson, John McClure & Samuel T. McKean.

The owners or reputed owners thereof agreeably to the

provisions of the act of the Legislative Assembly in such

cases made and provided

Thomas Hart

McClure Milling Co.

To Thomas Hart (debit)

To 74 3/4 days work on mill between August

18th and Nov. 18th aff. \$523.25

Cr. by cash 74.74

Bal. due \$448.31

Recorded this 22nd day of April 1852

C. J. Trenchard

Recorder

-----and to a certain tract or parcel of land situate lying and being in the Town of Astoria on the claim formerly called John McClures claim known and designated as follows to wit: commencing at a stake fifty (50) feet east of the northeast corner of Block number nine (9) as laid out and numbered by the said McClure on his survey of the said claim called Astoria sometimes McClure, claim thence south with street known as Main St. one hundred feet (100) to a stake on the street called and known as Concomly; thence with said street west to the place of beginning having one hundred feet of ground together with all and singular in front on east of said square for wharfing or other privileges, from the east line of said lot to the ship channel. Together with all the interest owned by the said Jacob S. Rinearson in and to the store house therein commonly known as the Rinearson Store House and all and singular the said Rinearson's interest in and to the heri ?) and appurtenances thereunto belonging or as any wise appertaining as the same is described and conveyed in and by the said indenture and also all the estate right title interest property claim and demand whatsoever both in law and in equity of the said Jacob S. Rinearson as well as of the said party of the first part in and to the above described premises with the appurtenances as fully to all intents and purposes, as the said party of the first part hath power and authority to grant & sell the same by virtue of the said indenture. To have and to hold the above mentioned and described premises with their and an of their - - - - -

#42

P. 164 Record Book of Clatsop County

Know all men by these presents that I John McClure of Astoria Oregon Territory am held and firmly bound in the penal sum of five hundred dollars good and lawful money of United States to David Rinci for value received this 4th day of Febr. 1850., Now the condition of the above obligation is such that the said John McClure has this day sold aliened and forever released all his right title interest and claim of in and to a certain lott or parcel of land lying and being in the Town of Astoria and numbered Block forty six (46) and lott numbered three (3) to the said David Rinci by his heirs and assigns forever and the said John McClure doth further covenant and agree to use all reasonable means to obtain from the United States a title to his claim on which said lott is laid out on and so soon as he obtains from the United States a title to his claim on which said lott is laid out on and so soon as he attains the same to make the said David Rinci a deed in fee simple to the same or to his executors administrators or assigns. In witness whereof I have here unto set my hand and seal the (day) and year above written.

Signed sealed and
delivered in presence
of S. C. Smith

John McClure (seal)

For value received I hereby sell convey assign transfer and forever set over all my right title and interest in and to the within described lot or parcel of land to David Ingalls his heirs and assigns for ever.
Astoria August 21st 1850.

Witness

David Rinci

James Robinson

Recorded May 8th 1852

C. J. Trenchard

Recorder

#41 Record Book of Clatsop County, p. 157

Know all men by these presents that I John McClure of Astoria, Oregon Territory am wholly and firmly bound unto the penal sum of one thousand dollars unto Conrad Boelling for value received. Now the condition of the obligation is such that the said Boelling has this day produced to me the deed cosigned by Frederick Kitchen to bind the said Boelling for lot number four (4) in block number nine (9) in my plat of Astoria sold to WM. Hale and conveyed said Hale to the said Kitchen as appears by deed to me delivered. Therefore I John McClure do bind myself my heirs and assigns to make to the said Boelling his heirs or assigns all my right, title and interest to the said property and use all reasonable means to obtain from the United States a patent for the said land then to make the said Boelling a title in fee simple for the same. Given under my hand and seal this 13th day of Febry 1850. before signing.

Acknowledged in John McClure
presence of
C. J. Trenchard

Recorded this 21st day of April 1853

Attest

C. J. Trenchard
Recorder

McClure to Scott for church building

Book B, p. 155. Clatsop County, O. T.

Know all men by these presents that I John McClure of the County of Clatsop Oregon Territory for and in consideration of the sum of fifty dollars to me hand paid the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, have this day bargained and sold delivered and forever released all my right title interest and claim for two lots of land lying and being in the town of Astoria in Block No. 48 forty eight and lots No. (1) one and (2) two to the Rt. Rev. Thomas Scott Missionary Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Oregon Territory and his successors in office in trust for the use of a congregation of said church forever and I hereby bind myself my heirs executors administrators and assigns to guarantee and forever defend the said described property, and to make a deed in fee simple to the same as soon as the gov. of the United States gives me a certificate or title to the land on which said lots are laid out to the said Thos. Scott or his successors provided the said Thomas Scott or his successors build in three years on the said lots a church of a suitable size to contain at least two hundred persons. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 6th day of August one thousand eight hundred and fifty five,
Signed in presence of John McClure (seal)

John Thomas

Be it remembered that on the 27th day of August 1855 before me Cyrus Olney one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Oregon came John McClure to me personally known to be the person described in who executed the foregoing deed, and acknowledges that he executed the same freely for the uses and purposes therein expressed. Given under my hand at Astoria, in said Territory the day and year above written.

Recorded August 28th 1855) Cyrus Olney Judge

Saml. McKean Recorder of deeds Clatsop County, O. T.

Know all men by these presents that I John N. Champ of the town of Astoria Clatsop County Oregon Territory (grocer?) for and in consideration of twelve hundred dollars to me in hand paid by John McClure of the Town county and territory of foresaid (garden - - -) the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged do hereby give grant bargain sell and convey unto the said John McClure his heirs and assigns for ever a certain Lot of land situate in the Town of Astoria County and Territory aforesaid together with all the privileges and appurtenances to the same belonging and bounded as follows between Main and Cass Street, and fronting Jefferson Street in block twenty six (26) and lot numbered seven (7) being fifty feet in front by one hundred feet in debth and on which there is now erected a two story frame building with a nine pin alley attached thereto together with all the fixtures of said house and alley and possession also of the same to have and to hold the above granted premises to the said John McClure his heirs and assigns to his and their use and behoof forever, and I do for myself my heirs executors and administrators covenant and engage to and with the said John McClure his heirs and assigns that I am lawfully seized in fee simple on a bond from John McClure to make to me a deed in fee simple for the said premises that they are free from all incumbrances that I have good right to sell and convey the same to the John McClure his heirs and assigns forever against the lawful claims and demands of all persons.

Provided nevertheless that the said John N. Champ his heirs executors administrators - - - -(do not have succeeding page. Date unknown. On 6/18/1856 a town ordinance was passed for keeping billiard tables and 10 pin alleys.

p.119

This indenture

made this 23rd day of August one thousand eight hundred and fifty one by and between S. M. Hensill of the Town of Astoria and County of Clatsop Oregon Territory of the first part and David Ingalls and Col. Jno. McCluer of the second part and of the same place witnesseth:

That the said David Ingalls and Col. Jno. McClure at the request of S. M. Hensill of the first part hath agreed to endorse the certain promissary notes of hand of one thousand dollars each one, payable at six months, and the other payable at twelve months from the date unto Dr. Israel Moses for his, the said Hensills, accomodation and the same Hensill of the first part has agreed to give the said David Ingalls and John McClure security against any loss or damage that may befall them by reason of such endorsement.

(p.120, continued)

Wherefore in persuance of such engagements the said S. W. Hensill in consideration of the promises do hereby bargain and sell assign transfer and set over unto the said Ingalls and McClure all the goods and chattel, in the annexed schedule, or bill of particulars mentioned whereof the said Hensill of the first part does avouch himself to be the true and lawful owner.

To hold the said premices unto the said David Ingalls and John McClure and their heirs executors administrators and assigns provided nevertheless that if the said S. M. Hensill of the first part shall discharge the two promissory notes which the said David Ingalls and John McClure may indorse for his accomodation as they shall respectively become due and payable and shall finally secure and indemnify the said Ingalls and John McClure and the legal representatives from all costs and damage by reason or on account of the liabilities that have been or may be assumed by them in furtherance of the agreement aforesaid then this instrument shall be null and void. Provided also and it is hereby further agreed that it shall be lawful for the said Hensill of the first part to retain possession of the said goods and chattels and to use and enjoy the same without any denial or molestation by the said Ingalls or McClure or their representatives (-) by default of the said (p.121, continued) S. M. Hensill of the first part in the payment of said note.

And the same Ingalls and McClure for themselves and their representatives doth hereby covenant to and with the said S. M. Hensill and his representatives that in case of their taking possession of the said property for a breach of the conditions aforesaid they will after selling such or said property to the highest bidder after giving due notice of such sale and indemnifying (-) fully from the proceeds of such sale for all the liabilities assumed by them as aforesaid will account for and pay over the balance of the said proceeds to S. M. Hensill or to his representatives upon demand .

Schedule or Bill of Particulars.

One half of the Bng (?) Cordelia

One half of twelve and a fraction of town lots in the town of Astoria for particular the deed on record from Col. Jno McClure to J. S. Rieneanson and S. M. Hensill.

One iron safe in counting room

one fancy parlor stove in counting room

one desk and drawers in counting room

one dressing bureau in chamber

one dressing table in chamber

one cook stove. One scow and anchor

one large canoe

one bed and bedstead in chamber

In witness whereof the said parties have set their hands and seals to this and another
(p.122, continued) instrument of like tenor and dates.

Executed in the

presence of

C. J. Trenchard

M. Rogers

S. M. Hensill (seal)

David Ingalls (seal)

John McClure (seal)

Recorded this 3rd day of Sept. 1857

attest,

C. Ô. Trenchard, Recorder

#27

Record Book of Clatsop County

p. 133. Know all men by these presents that we Conrad Bolling as principal and Thomas Hanks and John McClure as sureties all of Astoria Clatsop County are held and firmly bound to the Board of County Commissioners of county aforesaid in the sum of two thousand dollars for the payment of which we bind ourselves. Signed by us and sealed with our seal this 29th day of Nov. 1857.

Now the condition of the above obligation is such that whereas the said Conrad Boelling was duly elected Treasurer for the county of Clatsop and has taken the oath required by law therefore of the said Conrad Boelling shall faithfully perform the duties of his office and account for all moneys that come into his hands by virtue of his office and deliver unto his successors in office all books, papers and documents that pertain to his office and that he will pay him the balance due to the county in settlement, then this bond to be void otherwise to remain in full force Attest C. J.

Trenchard

Conrad Boelling (seal)

Recorded Dec. 7th 1857

Thos. Hanks (seal)

John McClure (seal)

#2

Book B

Territory of Oregon) ss

County of Clatsop)

Before me Sam'l T. McKean a Justice of the Peace in and for said County personally came John McCluer personally known to me to be the identical person represented to be, and who sealed and executed the foregoing conveyance, and acknowledged his execution thereof to be voluntary act and deed for the uses and purposes therein expressed. Given under my hand this eighth day of February in the year A. D. 1858.

Sam'l T. McKean, Justice
of Peace.

Recorded this 9th day of February 1858 by me
James Wayne
Recorder

In consideration of ten thousand dollars to us paid we John McClure and Louisa his wife of Clatsop County in the Territory of Oregon grant bargain. sell and convey said covenant to warrant and defend unto Cyrus Olney his heirs and assigns that certain tract of land in said county claimed by us as our donation right under the acts of Congress granting lands to settlers in Oregon according to the boundaries described in our notice to the land officers since the public survey that is to say bounded on the north by the Columbia River on East by the donation claim of John M. Shively also claimed by James Welch on the South by Youngs Bay and on the West by the donation claim of Samuel Smith now owned by James Taylor containing Six hundred and forty acres more or less. And we further covenant with the said Olney his heir and assigns that as such married couple and settlers we have a perfect title to the said land and every part thereof under the said acts of Congress and that we will give him full and quiet possession thereof and that we have done and will do all things necessary to establish our right therein in the land office department of the Government and will obtain a certificate and patent for the same and make to the said Olney his heirs or assigns on request any further conveyance or assurances he or they may desire and we request that the patent may be issued to the said Olney instead of us.

Witness our hands and seals

affixed February 4th 1858.

In presence of us as witnesses
Sam'l T. McKean
John Badollet.

John McCluer (seal)
Louisa X McCluer
her mark

Territory of Oregon)
County of Clatsop) ss.

I Samuel T. McKean a Justice of the Peace of said County certify that on the 4th day of February 1858 John McCluer and Louisa his wife whom I personally know to be the individuals described in and who executed the within conveyance came in person before me and acknowledged that they executed the said conveyance and that freely for the purposes therein expressed, and the said Louisa being by me examined separately and apart from her husband she acknowledged that she executed the said deed freely and without fear or compulsion from any one.

Given under my hand the day and year above written.

Samuel T. McKean, Justice of the Peace

Recorded this 9th February 1858 by me, James Wayne, Recorder.

#43 Filed 5th day of October A. D. 1865

Israel Moses vs. S. M. Hensil)

David Ingals) Motion for Execution

John McCluer)

David Ingals, defendant, in answer to the said motion, says, that he and McCluer were sureties for Hensil, who was the principal debtor, and was insolvent and these facts were known to the plaintiff; that the plaintiff sued out execution, and by his attorney applied to the defendant for payment, and this defendant, on the 23rd day of May 1853, paid three hundred dollars on said execution, and on the 19th day of July 1853 he paid the further sum of four hundred and twenty three dollars thereon which was the whole of this defendants contributive share therefore as between him and his co=surety McCluer; and the plaintiff by his attorney then stated to this defendant that while he would not then give a receipt in full to this defendant he would then proceed at once diligently to make the money due on said execution, and this defendant does not know whether the same was made, and the execution satisfied, or not. McCluer was solvent and resided in said county until 1859. He then removed from the state, and afterward, died; and this defendant is informed and believes that his administrator paid all his debts in full, and would have paid whatever was due, if anything, on this judgment, if it had been presented; and that said administration was closed and this claim against the estate was, if it ever existed, barred, before this motion was made.

And this defendant avers that, relying upon the said statement of the plaintiff, he omitted to take any measures to have the residue of the debt made out of McCluer or his estate and had no reason to suppose and did not suppose that there was any remaining liability or indebtedness by reason of the said judgment until he was summoned to answer this motion.

And this defendant further says that the said supposed judgment was not rendered within ten years next before the commencement of this suit.

David Ingalls

The above named David Ingals being sworn says that the facts stated in the foregoing answer are true of his own knowledge excepted those stated on information and beliefs and those he believes to be true.

Sworn to and subscribed before
me Oct. 3, 1865

David Ingalls

Charles Stevens
Clrk

Sun, Feb 8, 2004

498
in his case

- 1— Chief Madsu (Thunder) CONCOMLY -17 (1764)
 - sp-Ke-asno (SCAPOOSE) -35 (1790)
 - 2— Illichee Moon Girl CONCOMLY -18
 - sp-Duncan Factor of Fort Astoria MCDUGAL -20
 - sp-Chief CASINO/CAZENOVE -134
 - ★ 2— Koale Koa (Raven) (Princess Sunday CONCOMLY -19
 - sp-Archibald McDONALD -21 (1790)
 - ★ 3— Randal McDONALD -22 (1824)
 - sp-(Chinook) Queen Sally (Willapa) MULTNOMAH PRINC. -36
 - 2— Car-cum-cum CONCOMLY -27
 - 2— Che nam-us Prince of Wales Que-wish/Kiwasha CONCOMLY "Blind George" -37
 - sp-PURVIL -135
 - 2— Timmee (Maiden) CONCOMLY -28
 - sp-Thomas MCKAY -33
 - 3— William Cameron MCKAY Dr. -34 (1824)
 - sp-Qwa-ya-q CHEHALIS WIFE -39
 - 2— Qa-tgos COMCOMLY -271
 - sp-Blackfoot woman -47
 - 2— Elvamox/Elmer mac (Marianne) (Kahmuck) CONCOMLY -48 (1810)
 - sp-Duncan MCDUGALL -49
 - 3— son MCDUGALL -253
 - sp-Etienne Alexis AUBICHON/OBERSHA -50
 - 3— Elizabeth AUBICHON -52 (1828)
 - sp-DR. LAFFERTY? -66
 - 3— Philomene AUBICHON -53
 - sp-KING -67
 - 3— Amelia/Mary AUBICHON -51 (1830)
 - sp-Amable PETIT -55
 - 4— Frank PETIT -56
 - 4— Joseph PETIT -57 (1859)
 - sp-Emmaline SOUTER 1853 -1865
 - 5— Elsie PETIT -287 (1883)
 - sp-Charles MICHAELS -288
 - 5— Lulu PETIT -289 (1885)
 - sp-Andrew SUND -290
 - 5— James PETIT -291 (1886)
 - 5— Frank PETIT -292 (1891)
 - 5— Hazel PETIT -293 (1893)
 - 5— August PETIT -294 (1897)
 - 4— Henri PETIT -58
 - 4— Herbert PETIT -59 (1849)
 - 4— James PETIT -60
 - 4— Catherine Marguerite PETIT -61
 - sp-Frederick (Anton Hanson) COLBERT -68
 - 5— Otto Amable COLBERT -69
 - 5— Daisy Johanna COLBERT -70
 - sp-Edward BROWN -78
 - 6— Beryl Marjory BROWN -79
 - sp-David KING -80
 - sp-John FLORIS -81
 - 7— Mary Johanna FLORIS -82
 - sp-Jan STEVENS -84
 - 8— J. Christopher STEVENS -85
 - 8— Anne Marguerite STEVENS -86
 - 8— Thomas Edward STEVENS -87

These are the descendants
of Chief C as I have
them. From various sources,
no proof of anything

I have tried to find John McJr
in Indiana in 1880 without
success. There is a John McClure,
(correct age)
aged 26, born in OR, single,
living in Wasco Co. Laverne,
Stay tuned.

St.

Sun, Feb 8, 2004

- 7— Dorothy Jane FLORIS -83
 - sp-Clark REYNOLDS -88
 - 8— Rebecca Lynn REYNOLDS -89
 - 8— C. Winton REYNOLDS -90
 - 8— Matthew Lee REYNOLDS -91
- 6— Joseph Colbert BROWN -123
 - sp-Leslie TOOZE -124
 - 7— Marie (twin) BROWN -125
 - 7— Leslie (twin) BROWN -126
 - 7— Edward BROWN -127
 - 7— Joseph BROWN -128
 - 7— Catherine BROWN -129
- 5— Pauline COLBERT -71
 - sp-John CLANCY -92
 - 6— Dan CLANCY -93
 - 6— Catherine CLANCY -94
 - 6— Mary CLANCY -95
 - 6— Pauline CLANCY -96
 - 6— Amelia CLANCY -97
 - 6— ~~John CLANCY Jr. -98~~
- 5— Elfreda COLBERT -72
 - sp-Roy HERROLD -99
 - 6— Bernard HERROLD -100
 - 7— Hiram HERROLD -101
 - 7— Emily HERROLD -102
 - 6— Betsy HERROLD -103
 - sp-Berton TRICK -104
 - 7— Berton TRICK Jr. -105
 - 7— James TRICK -106
 - 6— Harlan HERROLD -107
 - sp-Sylvia (HERROLD) -108
 - 7— Roy HERROLD -109
 - 7— Harlan HERROLD Jr. -110
 - 7— John HERROLD -111
 - 7— Catherine (twin) HERROLD -112
 - sp-TROEH -115
 - 8— Charlotte TROEH -116
 - 8— Arnold TROEH -117
 - 7— Charlotte (twin) HERROLD -113
 - sp-Edgar DAVIS -118
 - 8— Anna Arthur DAVIS -119
 - 8— Edgar DAVIS Jr. -120
 - 7— David (Bill) HERROLD -114
 - sp-Mavis (HERROLD) -121
 - 8— Jane HERROLD -122
- 5— Hilma COLBERT -
- 5— Mildred COLBERT -74
- 5— Ruby Catherine COLBERT -75
- 5— Percy COLBERT -76
 - sp-Hannah MAY -254
 - 6— Stanton COLBERT -255
 - sp-bette (COLBERT) -256
 - 6— Virginia COLBERT -257
 - sp-OLSON -258
 - 6— Frederick COLBERT -259

Sun, Feb 8, 2004

- sp-Sylvia (COLBERT) -260
 - 7— Frederick COLBERT Jr. -261
 - 5— 2 unknown COLBERT -77
 - 4— Esther PETIT -62
 - 4— Paul PETIT -63
 - 4— David PETIT -64
 - 4— 5 unknown PETIT -65
 - 3— Catherine AUBICHON -296 (1835)
 - sp-Michel PELISSIER -266
 - 4— A. Edward PELISSIER -300 (1862)
 - 4— Matilda PELISSIER -301 (1866)
 - sp-JONES -302
 - 4— Anthony PELISSIER -303
 - sp-Ida BROOKS -304
 - 5— Miles PELISSIER -305 (1882)
 - 5— Ida A. PELISSIER -306 (1884)
 - sp-SMITH -303
 - 5— Iva PELISSIER -307 (1886)
 - sp-THOMSON -308
 - 4— Agnes PELISSIER -320 (1869)
 - sp-MCCLINTOCK -321
 - 5— Mamie MCCLINTOCK -322 (1887)
 - sp-BERTRAND -326
 - 5— Walter MCCLINTOCK -323 (1891)
 - 5— John MCCLINTOCK -324 (1894)
 - 5— Leonard MCCLINTOCK -325 (1895)
 - 4— Minnie PELISSIER -336
 - sp-KELLY -337
 - 4— Ella PELISSIER -309
 - sp-Noah WILLEY -310
 - 5— George A. WILLEY -311 (1878)
 - 5— Ella WILLEY -312 (1881)
 - sp-WILSON -317
 - 5— Rose WILLEY -313 (1883)
 - sp-HAHER -318
 - 5— Kate WILLEY -314 (1885)
 - sp-TOULON -319
 - sp-LAWRENCE -315
 - 5— Marshall LAWRENCE -316 (1893)
 - sp-Nelson TELLIER -265
 - 4— Melissa TELLIER -327 (1875)
 - sp-Jack SERVICE -328 (1863)
 - 5— John SERVICE -329 (1893)
 - 5— Mary SERVICE -330 (1894)
 - 5— Robert SERVICE -331 (1896)
 - 5— Willie SERVICE -332 (1898)
 - 5— Agnes SERVICE -334
 - 4— Elisee TELLIER -333 (1871)
 - sp-LUDDINGTON -334
 - sp-KELLY -335
 - 4— Minnie KELLY -297 (1864)
 - sp-SHORT -299
- 3— Julie (Aubichon) OBERSHAW -170 (1838)
 - sp-Antoine LUSCIER -169
 - 4— Mary Ann LUSCIER -141 (1852)

- sp-Prince Louis Andre DUCHENEY -136 (1846)
 - 5— Blanche DUCHENEY -142 (1869)
 - sp-Valent V. VINCENT -177
 - 5— Charlotte DUCHENEY -173
 - sp-Nels PETERSON -178
 - 5— Louis DUCHENEY -175 (1973)
 - 5— Julia DUCHENEY -174 (1880)
 - sp-Lee STRAUSS -179
 - 5— Andrew R. DUCHENEY -176
- 4— Emily LUSCIER -171 (1854)
 - sp-George CASHEL -172
- 4— daughter LUSCIER -263
 - sp-LAFFERTY -264
- 4— Alex. C. LUSCIER -276 (1858)
- 4— Amelia LUSCIER -277 (1854)
 - sp-CASHEL -278
- sp-PRICE -54
 - 4— Lulu PRICE -279
 - 4— Sterling PRICE -281 (1872)
- sp-Joseph ROBERTS -282
- 3— Isabel AUBICHON -268 (1844)
 - sp-BERTRAND -269
 - 4— Alexander BERTRAND -354 (1865)
 - 4— Elizabeth BERTRAND -358 (1866)
 - 4— Eva BERTRAND -359 (1868)
 - sp-NAGLE -365
 - 4— Joseph BERTRAND -355 (1870)
 - 4— Catharine BERTRAND -360 (1872)
 - sp-RIGGS -366
 - 4— Sophia BERTRAND -286 (1874)
 - 4— Frances BERTRAND -364 (1876)
 - sp-Alphonse PRANTI -368
 - 5— Floyd PRANTI -369
 - 5— Bessie PRANTI -370
 - 4— Henry BERTRAND -356 (1880)
 - 4— Louise BERTRAND -361 (1882)
 - 4— Antoine BERTRAND -357 (1883)
 - 4— Ellen BERTRAND -362 (1884)
 - 4— Sarah BERTRAND -363 (1885)
 - sp-KRIMBLE -367
 - sp-LUSSIER -295
 - 2— Yahmants CONCOMLY -298
- sp-UNKNOWN -130
 - 2— Cascacas CONCOMLY -131
 - 2— Selechel Duke of York (Shalapan) CONCOMLY (Sachla) -132
 - 2— Duke of Clarence CONCOMLY -133
 - 2— Gossacap CONCOMLY -243
 - 2— daughter CONCOMLY -244
 - sp-CALYPSO -245
 - 2— Charlotte Chowa CONCOMLY -246
 - 2— daughter CONCOMLY -247
 - sp-James SCARBOROUGH -248
- sp-WILLAPA PRINCESS -138
 - 2— El-la-wah-ka CONCOMLY -139

Sun, Feb 8, 2004

sp-Le Blanche CONCOMLY -242

sp-Ka-athl (COMCOMLY) -272

2— Princess Marguerite Kah-at-lau TCHINOUK Chechelus -26

sp-Louis RONDEAU/RONDEL -25 (1710)

3— Princess Mary Angelica RONDEAU -24 (1826)

sp-Roque Hudson's Bay Co DUCHENEY -23 (1818)

4— Judith D. DUCHENEY -15 (1845)

sp-Henry Newsham PEERS -16

5— Lucinda Agnes PEERS -17

sp-Charles WOODS -151

sp-Walter FITZPATRICK -205

5— Amelia PEERS -153

sp-James C. JONES -154

sp-Frank ALDEN -155

sp-Joseph ANDERSON -156

5— Rosa PEERS -157

sp-Harry Grick ANDERSON -158

sp-PICKERNELL -159

5— Henry Silas PEERS -160

5— Alinda J. PEERS -161

sp-John A. BOLDT -162

5— Richard (Andrew) PEERS -164

5— Mabel PEERS -165

sp-Frank M. CHRISTIANSON -166

sp-Carson WHITE -167

sp-John GILMORE -147

5— John GILMORE -168

4— Prince Louis Andre DUCHENEY -136 (1846)

sp-Mary Ann LUSCIE -141 (1852)

5— Blanche DUCHENEY -142 (1869)

sp-Valient V. VINCENT -177

5— Charlotte DUCHENEY -173

sp-Nels PETERSON -178

5— Louis DUCHENEY -175 (1973)

5— Julia DUCHENEY -174 (1880)

sp-Lee STRAUSS -179

5— Andrew R. DUCHENEY -176

4— Joseph DUCHENEY -140 (1849)

4— infant DUCHENEY -180 (1851)

4— Lucy Agnes DUCHENEY -13 (1852)

sp-Jonathan Green ELLIOTT -14

5— William A. ELLIOTT -181

sp-Grace GROSSONG -182

5— Charles G. ELLIOTT -183

sp-Mary A. KRIEGER -184

5— Louise Eugenia ELLIOTT -31

sp-Chris K. HENRY -32

6— Agnes HENRY -40

sp-Arthur L. RUBENS -41

7— Mary Carolyn RUBENS -42

sp-Conrad PETERSON -43

8— Carolyn PETERSON -44

sp-John SHEPHERD -45

5— Edmund C. ELLIOTT -185

sp-Edith CHURCH -186

- 5— Grace S. ELLIOTT -187
 - sp-William A. HEINER -18
- 5— Elizabeth Leonard ELLIOTT -188
 - sp-Jesse MILES -190
- 5— George ELLIOTT -191
 - sp-Emma WOODS -193
- 5— Jonathan G. ELLIOTT -192
- 5— Joseph Howe ELLIOTT -1 (1885)
 - sp-Josephine JOHNSON -2
- 5— Ben ELLIOTT -3
 - sp-Ben HOWE -4
- 6— Lula ELLIOTT -5
 - sp-John HOLLAND -6
- 6— Carolyn ELLIOTT -8
 - sp-Eden CARLSON -7
- 6— Marion ELLIOTT -9
 - sp-Paul BARKER -10
- 6— Norma ELLIOTT -11
 - sp-Art HEBERT -12
- 5— John L. Grant ELLIOTT -163 (1888)
 - sp-Viva A. SNARE -198
- 6— Jean ELLIOTT -199
 - sp-WAKEFIELD -200
- 4— Mary DUCHENEY -201 (1855)
 - sp-John FITZPATRICK -202
- 5— Nora FITZPATRICK -203
 - sp-George WOOD -204
- 5— Walter FITZPATRICK -205
 - sp-Lucinda Agnes PEERS -150
- 5— John FITZPATRICK -152
- 5— Jeffrey FITZPATRICK -206
- 5— Mary Ellen FITZPATRICK -207
 - sp-JOHNSTONE -208
- sp-E. C. ERICKSON -209
- 5— Kate FITZPATRICK -210
 - sp-J. H. SAARD -211
- 5— James FITZPATRICK -212
 - sp-James HETLAN -213
- 5— Sarah Rebecca FITZPATRICK -214
 - sp-Earle AUPPERLE -215
- sp-HARRINGTON -216
- 4— Sophia DUCHENEY -217 (1857)
 - sp-William Lawrence ENYART -218
- 4— Charlotte Cecil DUCHENEY -219 (1860)
 - sp-Thomas H. MOSSE -220
- sp-Solomon PREBLE -29 (1823)
- 4— James Grant PREBLE -137 (1864)
 - sp-Mary KENNEDY -221 (1873)
- sp-John C. KELLY -30 (1839)
- 4— Mary Frances KELLY -222 (1869)
 - sp-Edward LEWIS -225
- 5— Genevieve E. LEWIS -226
 - sp-W. B. OGDEN -227
- sp-Albert C. KELLY -228
- sp-John Jack WARD -229

WED, FEB 8, 2006

Page 1

E- BEATTIE WARD - 296

E- JONNYHOLDEN WARD - 211

sp Marian LEE - 214

E- LAWRENCE E WARD - 150

E- KIMBERLY WARD - 233

sp-DON MATTHEW - 235

E- ALAN KELLY (OLD) (PRTG)

E- Carole A. KELLY (CH) (1876)

sp-JONNY RICHARDS - 212

sp- TONYA (COMMONLY) - 218

E- WY-Anna (COMMONLY) - 214

sp- Bill WARD (CH) - 15

sp- Unknown (COMMONLY) - 235

E- Linda L. STONY - 233 (1876)

sp John McCLELLAN - 237

1840-1910

Page 1

Uncertain about some of the placements.

Concomely was Chief of Chinooks, Coboway chief of the Clatsops

generations traced by Ethel Abbey Moore.

8 members of Concomely's family died in 1825 and are buried along the beach
between Point Ellice and Chinook Point.

Family Group Record — MRIN 49

Sun, Feb 8, 2004

Page 1

| | |
|--|--|
| Husband: (Quinault) KOMKOMIS -262 | |
| Born: | Place: |
| Chr.: | Place: |
| Marr: | Place: |
| Died: | Place: |
| Bur.: | Place: |
| Father: _____ Mother: _____
Other Wives: _____ | |
| Wife: Female Chief TAMA-I-TAMAI -270 | |
| Born: | Place: Qwatsa-mts, Chinook, , Washington |
| Chr.: | Place: |
| Died: | Place: |
| Bur.: | Place: |
| Father: _____ Mother: _____
Other Husbands: _____ | |
| Sex Children | List each child (living or dead) |
| M/F | in order of birth |
| 1. | Name: CHIEF MASHU (Thunder) CONKOMLY -17 |
| M | Spouse: K-A-ESSE (TAMAI) -85 |
| Born: | 1764 Place: |
| Chr.: | Place: |
| Marr: | Place: |
| Died: | 1830 Place: , , Clatsop, Oregon |
| 2. | Name: Tha-a-muhi (Bear) CONCOMLY -241 |
| M | Spouse: |
| Born: | Place: |
| Chr.: | Place: |
| Marr: | Place: |
| Died: | Place: |
| 3. | Name: |
| Born: | Place: |
| Chr.: | Place: |
| Marr: | Place: |
| Died: | Place: |
| 4. | Name: |
| Born: | Place: |
| Chr.: | Place: |
| Marr: | Place: |
| Died: | Place: |
| 5. | Name: |
| Born: | Place: |
| Chr.: | Place: |
| Marr: | Place: |
| Died: | Place: |

Name and Address of Submitter:

Phone:

Relationship of Submitter to Husband _____ Wife _____

Sun, Feb 8, 2004

Page 1

| | | |
|---|--------|---------|
| Husband: (Name) (Date of Birth) (Place of Birth) (Date of Death) (Place of Death) | | |
| Born: | Place: | |
| Chr.: | Place: | |
| Marr: | Place: | |
| Died: | Place: | |
| Bur: | Place: | |
| Father: (Name) (Date of Birth) (Place of Birth) (Date of Death) (Place of Death) Mother: Female (Name) (Date of Birth) (Place of Birth) (Date of Death) (Place of Death) | | |
| Other Wives: (Name) (Date of Birth) (Place of Birth) (Date of Death) (Place of Death) | | |
| Wife: (Name) (Date of Birth) (Place of Birth) (Date of Death) (Place of Death) | | |
| Born: | Place: | |
| Chr.: | Place: | |
| Died: | Place: | |
| Bur: | Place: | |
| Father: | | Mother: |
| Other Husbands: | | |
| Sex Children List each child (living or dead) in order of birth | | |
| M-F | | |
| 1. Name: (Name) (Date of Birth) (Place of Birth) (Date of Death) (Place of Death) Spouse: (Name) (Date of Birth) (Place of Birth) (Date of Death) (Place of Death) | | |
| F | Born: | Place: |
| | Chr.: | Place: |
| | Marr: | Place: |
| | Died: | Place: |
| 2. Name: (Name) (Date of Birth) (Place of Birth) (Date of Death) (Place of Death) Spouse: (Name) (Date of Birth) (Place of Birth) (Date of Death) (Place of Death) | | |
| F | Born: | Place: |
| | Chr.: | Place: |
| | Marr: | Place: |
| | Died: | Place: |
| 3. Name: Spouse: | | |
| | Born: | Place: |
| | Chr.: | Place: |
| | Marr: | Place: |
| | Died: | Place: |
| 4. Name: Spouse: | | |
| | Born: | Place: |
| | Chr.: | Place: |
| | Marr: | Place: |
| | Died: | Place: |
| 5. Name: Spouse: | | |
| | Born: | Place: |
| | Chr.: | Place: |
| | Marr: | Place: |
| | Died: | Place: |

Name and Address of Submitter:

Phone:

Relationship of Submitter to Husband _____ Wife _____

Sun, Feb 8, 2004

Page 2

Astoria Paper obituary. Date not recorded.

Died

Mr Elliott, descendant of Concomly

James Hove Elliott, 85, son of Jonathan Green and Lucy Ducheney Elliott married Josephine Johnson. Survived by 5 daughters:

Sophie Howe, Astoria (Ben) (wrote 4/13/1986)

Mrs. John (Lula) Holland, Sunnyside, Wa.

Carolyn (Eden) Carlson, Astoria (wrote 4/13/1986)

Marion (Paul) Barker, Portland (not in phone book, 1986)

Norma (Art) Hebert. Sheridan, Oregon

Oregon Indian Census 1860

J. Grant Elliott, April 12, 1961

President of Chinook Council of Skamakawa

Carlson, Eden J. and Carolyn 325-6209, 697 38th St. Astoria, Oregon
97103

Howe, Sophie

829 Erie Avenue

Astoria, Or. 97103

325-5708

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----|---------|--------|------|--------|------|------|----|--|--|
| 21 | Frank | do | 15 M | | | | do | | |
| 22 | Wright | do | 9 M | | | | do | | |
| 23 | Wright | do | 6 M | | | | do | | |
| 24 | Wright | do | 17 M | Farmer | | | do | | |
| 25 | 713 745 | Wright | 31 M | Farmer | 50 | | do | | |
| 26 | Wright | do | 28 M | | | | do | | |
| 27 | Wright | do | 4 M | | | | do | | |
| 28 | Wright | do | 4 M | | | | do | | |
| 29 | Wright | do | 5 M | | | | do | | |
| 30 | 714 744 | Wright | 44 M | Farmer | 50 | | do | | |
| 31 | Wright | do | 25 M | | | | do | | |
| 32 | Wright | do | 27 M | Farmer | 70 | | do | | |
| 33 | 715 745 | Wright | 27 M | Farmer | 500 | | do | | |
| 34 | Wright | do | 25 M | | | | do | | |
| 35 | Wright | do | 2 M | | | | do | | |
| 36 | 716 746 | Wright | 65 M | Farmer | 6700 | 8700 | do | | |
| 37 | Wright | do | 60 M | | | | do | | |
| 38 | Wright | do | 28 M | | | | do | | |
| 39 | Wright | do | 26 M | | | | do | | |
| 40 | Wright | do | 23 M | | | | do | | |

| | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|-----------|---------------------|------------------|
| No. white males, _____ | No. colored males, _____ | No. foreign born, _____ | No. blind, _____ | 7150 5230 | No. horses, _____ | No. swine, _____ |
| No. white females, _____ | No. colored females, _____ | No. deaf and dumb, _____ | No. insane, _____ | | No. property, _____ | |

SCHEDULE 1.—Free Inhabitants in Vincent Township **in the County of** Ind **State**
Indiana **enumerated by me, on the** 5 **day of** August **1860.** C. H. Hudson **Ass't Marshal.**
Office Vincent

| Union | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|--------|---|---|---------|---|--------------------------|---------------------------------|--|-------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|---|
| Position held by
in the family or
occupation. | The name of every person whose usual
place of abode on the first day of June,
1860, was in this family. | Age. | | | | Profession, Occupation, or Trade of
each person, male and female, over
15 years of age. | VALUE OF ESTATE OWNED. | | Place of Birth,
Naming the State, Territory,
or Country. | Married within
year. | Single males
under 21 years
of age. | Females
under 15 years
of age. | Whether deaf and
dumb, blind, insane,
idiot, pauper, or
convict. |
| | | Years. | | | Gender. | | Value of
Real Estate. | Value of
Personal
Estate. | | | | | |
| | | 1 | 2 | 3 | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | | | |
| | George Benson | 22 | M | | | | | | Ohio | | | | 1 |
| | Marion C. Se | 6 | M | | | | | | Id | | | | 2 |
| | Van C. Crisp | 40 | M | | | | | | Id | | | | 3 |
| | Elizabeth Se | 14 | F | | | | | | Id | | | | 4 |
| | Isaac Se | 11 | M | | | | | | Id | | | | 5 |
| | John Kistner | 24 | M | | Farmer | | | | Id | | | | 6 |
| | John Davis | 24 | M | | Farmer | | \$15 | | Id | | | | 7 |

July 31, 1982

To Whom It May Concern;

Enclosed herewith are the final pages of a typed copy of the minutes of the Board of Trustees of the Town of Astoria from its formation June 6, 1856 through Sept. 5, 1871. The original minutes are in a bound notebook in the possession of the City of Astoria and stored in their vault.

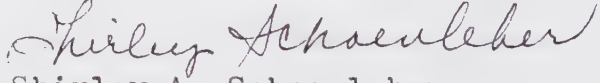
My interest in reading and copying these minutes stems from my quest to learn as much as I can about my ancestor, John McClure, an original settler of Astoria and the first of the clerks to use the notebook. I might say that his hand writing was one of the most difficult to decipher.

I used the spellings as they appeared in the notes; most of the time the intent remains clear. Other mis-spellings might be attributed to my typing errors as I make no claim as a professional typist. I enjoyed this work immensely and learned more of the early times of Astoria than is possible from any other source that I know of, as there was not yet a newspaper in town.

The index that I compiled contains approximately 170 names, and some of the businesses mentioned. A great deal of the meetings were taken up with the business of improving the streets and crossings of the town, and the building of sidewalks fronting the streets. The property owners were responsible for building the sidewalks, and working off their assessment for road improvements, or paying an assessment in cash. The town was responsible for constructing the road crossings.

I hope this work will serve to better acquaint the present generation with those men who worked so hard to establish an organized and orderly community.

Sincerely,


Shirley A. Schoenleber
Member, Clatsop County
Historial Society

IMPORTANT EVENTS FROM TOWN OF ASTORIA TRUSTEES MEETINGS, 1856-1871

- Page 1 6/6/1856 Town of Astoria organized. Committees formed:
Roads and Harbors, Finance, Licenses, Schools
" 2 Ordinance drawn to collect revenue from sale of liquor 6/17/1856
" 2 6/18/1856 Ordinance passed for keeping billiard tables and
10 pin alleys
" 2 6/23/1856 W. W. Parker and H. B. Parker ask to lay lead pipe to
house & saw mill under construction.
" 3 6/30/1856 Caleb Goodwin granted a license to sell spiritous
liquors and keep a ten pin alley
" 4 8/4/1856 Committee formed to select a cemetery location
" 4 8/18/1856 A bill presented to tax dogs
" 4 8/18/1856 Passed a resolution to improve the street between
the Methodist meeting house and James Welches house
" 5 9/1/1856 A bill presented to regulate the duties of Marshall
A bill presented to authorise the marshall to make all necessary
prepartations to secure houses from fire.
" 6 9/6/1856 Petition of Conrad Boelling granted for conveying water
by trough through the streets to his house
" 6 9/16/1856 An ordinance to restrain swine from running at large
was adopted. Also an ordinance to restrain dogs from running
at large
" 7 11/10/1856 Read an ordinance to regulate theatrical performances,
also presented a bill to punish riotous conduct and disturbances
of the peace, and presented details of the fire marshalls job.
" 8 Ordinance 5, licensd dogs to be allowed to run at large
Section 6, all moneys received for permits or fines shall be
appropriated for the benefit of schools, District #1
" 9 Ordinance 6, restraining swine from running at large, and
regulations drawn up for licensing amusements
" 10 11/9/1856 Marshall instructed to procure a lot for a pound
for dogs and hogs
" 11 12/22/1856 Amount paid to treasury \$119, out \$5.75, balance
\$113.25 Dogs licensed, named Fanny, Curly, Scratch, Snapp,
Roxie and Towser
" 12 3/16/1857 Election of officers Tuesday, 7th day of April
" 13 3/16/1857 Paid John McClure \$10 rent and services for the year
" 13 3/30/1857 Legal voters notified to vote at the office of
John McCluer
" 17 4/20/1857 Ordinance 10, passed, requiring bonds of Recorder,
Treasurer and Marshal
" 18 7/6/1857 Caleb Goodwin granted a license to keep a grocery store
" 18 8/3/1857 Trenchard, Hustler & Co. authorised to construct a
wharf on the Street on the eastern terminus of Concomly Street,
and charge wharfage.
" 22 12/7/1857 Dog licenses reduced from \$4 to \$2
\$500 appropriated to buy the saloon of C. Goodwin, so it may
be used for other than a tippling house
" 23 2/1/1858 \$135.50 for payment of teacher, also an ordinance
proposed to restrain the use of fire arms in town
" 25 4/9/1858 Lots drawn to settle disputed election
" 28 6/8/1858 Bids received for filling East half of Main St.
between Chenamus and Concomly
" 28 8/3/1858 Elections scheduled for August, 1858 in Court House

Page 29 9/6/1858 An ordinance drawn to restrain sheep from running at large withing the town; an ordinance to provide ladders and buckets for the use of the town in fighting fires; an ordinance to provide for working out the road tax due

" 31 11/4/1858 Ordinance 19 for the assessment and collection of taxes

" 34 6/6/1859 Committee formed to ascertain the most suitable site for a cemetery reactivated. The board adjourned while discussing the cemetery when the Steamer Multnomah was heard to arrive

" 35 7/4/1859 The trustees refused to pay the thrity dollars charged by W. W. Parker for making ladders because the charge was exorbitant

" 36 12/1/1859 21 citizens petitioned that Mr. Goodwin be allowed to keep a grocery store

" 39 July term, 1860 The committee on roads and Harbbr instructed to ascertain whether the initial point from which the town was surveyed is correct. It was suspected that a mistake of fifty feet, or the width of a street, was made in describing. The board took measures to hire a survey and plant monuments at some convenient point where it will not be covered by water.

" 40 August 1860 J. G. Hustler, Recorder, given a leave of absence esceeding thirty days to make a sailing voyage to and from San Francisco. A. B. Hallock, Surveyor from Portland, paid \$52 for surveying the town of Astoria. Resolved that the treasurer pay to the Clerk of School District #1 all moneys in the treasury from dog taxes.

" 41 January 1861. Wm. Twilight licensed to keep a grocery, \$219.95 in the treasury.

" 43 6/6/1861 Ordered that the street commissioner apply the road money and road work for the current year as may be necessary to construct a log or corduroy bridge twelve feet wide along the middle of Squemaqua St. from Main St. Westward across the marsh and a ditch along Benton Street.

" 44 9/5/1861 Reported that \$160.32 had been spent on roads with \$4.27 left unexpended and \$20.86 yet to be collected. It was ordered that the remainder of the funds be spent on the new county road leading from Astoria to the military road leading from Astoria to Salem.

" 44 9/5/1861 W. H. Twilight applied for a licence to sell spir- itous liquors and paid a \$50 license.

" 44 1/2/1862 Thomas Goodwin received a license to sell liquors at the Astor saloon.

" 45 4/3/1862 Henry Miller licenced to keep a grocery at the house known as the Bonita Saloon.

" 46 5/3/1862 A special committee appointed to obtain a suitable place for a cemetery for the town.

" 48 7/7/1862 The citizens of the town are requested to meet at the school house on July 12rh to deliberate on the subject of a public cemetery and give the Board the benefit of their adbice.

" 49 D. W. Lowell licensed to sell liquor in the Monitor Saloon, 12/4/1863

" 49 1/28/1863 Thomas Goodwin licensed to sell liquor in the Astor Saloon. The treasurer was authorized to pay the tuition of the children of Mrs. Efsley for the ensuing quarter

Page 51 4/10/1863 The Pony Saloon licensed for 6 months. \$400 appropriated to construct a bridge and side walk along Jefferson Street from Cass Street eastward across the bay. \$17.50 appropriated to construct a side walk from the custom house to C. J. Trenchards.

" 53 7/6/1863 \$72 appropriated to pay for a plank walk, from the Custom house west to the foot of the hill at Mr. Nolens lot.

" 53 8/3/1863 A petition presented by citizens to have Shivley's Astoria correctly surveyed

" 55 10/6/1863 The Star Saloon licensed for six months

" 57 4/16/1864 Two hundred dollars appropriated to assist the county in building a county jail.

" 57 5/5/1864 Voted to appropriate fifteen dollars for the use of the building back of the Court House for a town jail, that being half the expense of fitting it up.

" 58 6/2/1864 A bill presented for shackles, hand cuffs, locks and keys amounting to \$18.75 in coin, or \$32.32 Legal Tenders.

" 58 7/7/1864 The Cemetery committee recommended accepting the offer of J. M. Shively to give to the town two acres of land on the west line, and purchasing additional land to make a cemetery of sufficient size.

" 60 5/5/1865 Mr. Nickerson employed to repair the stove pipe in the meeting room and procure a half cord of wood, saw it up and put it in the wood house.

" 60 2/2/1865 Eight dollars paid for surveying five acres of ground for the cemetery.

" 63 5/4/1865 Sealed proposals for clearing off the ground for a cemetery opened

" 67 12/5/1865 An ordinance introduced to prevent shooting within the town

" 74 \$15 paid to Clatsop County for whiteashing council room, \$25.75 paid for a stove and pipe, and \$36.50 spent for a desk and chairs for the council room, April 2, 1867

" 76 Wm. L. McEwen, Esq. hired as city attorney for \$50.00 per annum, June 4, 1867.

" 78 A petition was presented by J. M. Shively asking to have the dead bodies removed from the old grave yard to the new one, July 2n 1867.

" 79 The city attorney was instructed to draw up regulations to prevent the introduction of contagious diseases into town, July 11, 1867.

" 94 1/5/1869 a public meeting was called to ask the citizens to take measures to prevent the spread of small pox.

" 95 1/12/1869 The Ladys of the town presented a petition praying that no more liquor licenses be granted after that date.

" 95 A committee of three appointed to provide a pest house, and engaging a Health Officer, 1/12/1869.

" 96 1/22/1869 A committee appointed to investigate obtaining a jail for the city.

" 102 7/26/1869 Wm. Chance appointed Health Officer whose duty it was to place guards at places where contagious disease existed, and 4 watchmen were hired at \$3.00 per day.

Page 104 A bill was presented for services rendered to Philip Johnson Family during the prevalence of the small pox in driving up his cow during the time of the family confinement to their premises, eleven days

" 111 5/3/1870, the bond required of the board of trustees increased from \$550 to \$1000 each member.

" 112 6/7/1870 a petition was presented asking that the slaughter house be

" 112 7/5/1870 Recorder instructed to collect information relative to the Astoria Cemetery - how many lots sold, how many paid for, by whom the lots were sold, if notes are due, etc.

" 114 11/1/1870 ordered that an election be held to levy a tax for the purpose of furnishing a Fire Engine Company with an engine house and purchasing a bell.

" 117 11/12/1870 34 votes cast in favor of the tax and 7 against the tax to equip a fire station.

" 117 11/19/1870 It was determined that the election was informal, and irregular, and ordinance was redrafted to ask for \$800 by special tax to purchase a fire engine.

" 118 12/6/1870 The clerk directed to prepare an assessment roll.

" 119 12/15/1870 The assessment roll was laid before the board and ordered that a tax of $4\frac{1}{2}$ mills per cent be levied on all the taxable property within the corporate limits of the town.

" 119 Captain Flavel proposed to sell the Town of Astoria a fire engine and 250 feet of hose in his possession for \$1,050, which was accepted. Also proposed that an inspector of weights and measures be appointed for the county.

" 123 Lot number one, Block 28, in Olney's Astoria, leased from the County for the purpose of building a Fire Engine House, and the south half of lots 7 & 8 of that block to build a city jail.

" 127 7/6/1871 an ordinance was drafted to prevent the careless and wanton growth, cultivation and indifferently casting of the plant called digitalis and commonly known as fox glove.

" 130 8/17/1871 Carle Bosco granted a license, without fee, to give an exhibition of slight of hand in the Spiritual Hall for the benefit of the Astoria Fire Engine Company. Voted that the firemen of the city be allowed to take the fire engine to Portland on the 4th of September, if they should so desire.

"

A Plan of Astoria lying on the Columbia River below the plans laid out by Shirley, by John McClure as per above plat lots are fifty feet by one hundred and streets are fifty feet wide to be free forever for public use except before reserved. The proper place for the beginning of survey is Shirley's North West corner plan which south on his line 60 feet thence west 110 feet to south east corner of Block No 63.

Witness

J. M. Shirley

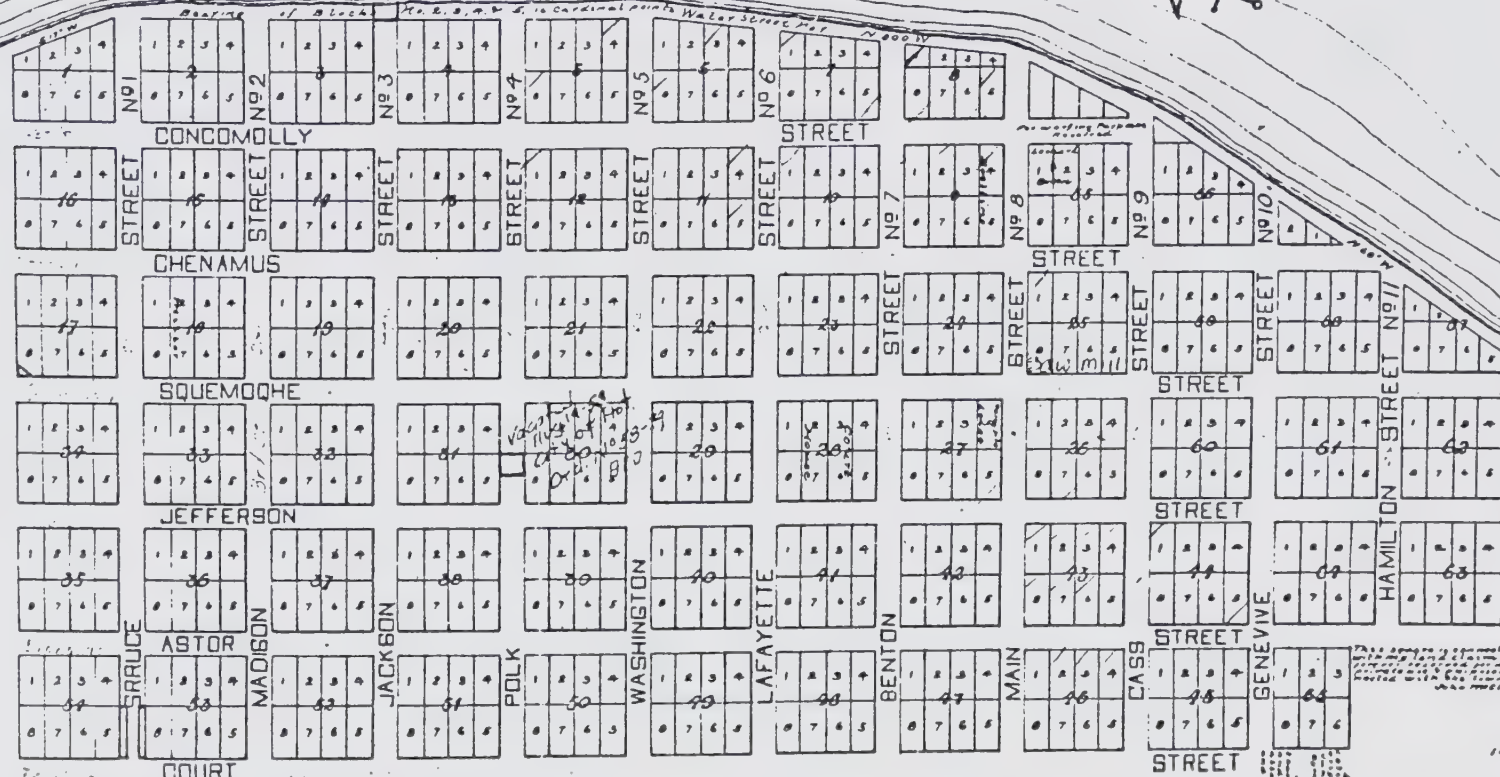
John McClure.

Scale 1 inch = 1/2 to 200 feet.
(Reduced to scale of 200 ft = 1 inch)



Vacated Vol 193 Pg 251
Rec of Deeds

Vacated
Vol 193 Pg 262
Rec of Deeds



Vacated Vol 193-285
Rec of Deeds

Territory of Oregon }
Clatsop County } Personally came before me the acting Recorder within
and for said county John McClure personally known to me to be the
person represented to be and acknowledged the above plat and specifications
of the town of Astoria as laid out by him, to be his free act and deed
for the use and purposes therein expressed.
This sixth day of February A.D. 1854.

Samuel T. McLean
Recorder.

duoy 8

Astoria in 1863



xi Pi

CHAPTER THIRTEEN

Loose Ends

So there it is.

Born in 1788, the year before George Washington became the First President of the United States of America, John McClure died 2 months before the country was torn asunder by the Civil War.

A lot of questions remain. Is he really buried under the monument bearing his name and statistics in the Upper Indiana Cemetery in Knox County, Indiana? Or, did he die somewhere in the West, after leaving Clatsop County about 1859. Did he take his son with him?

Did he have an estate? Is there a record someplace?

Was he really a veteran of the Mexican War?

Was he actually a Customs officer in New Orleans?

Was Rebecca McClure, aged 39, buried in Upper Indiana Cemetery in 1837 his first wife and mother of his 2 children?

Did he correspond with his mother, with his children?

I will continue to look for answers. And try to find him in the census records of 1820, 1830, 1840 and 1860.

His memory lives on in Clatsop County. Emma Gene Miller wrote:

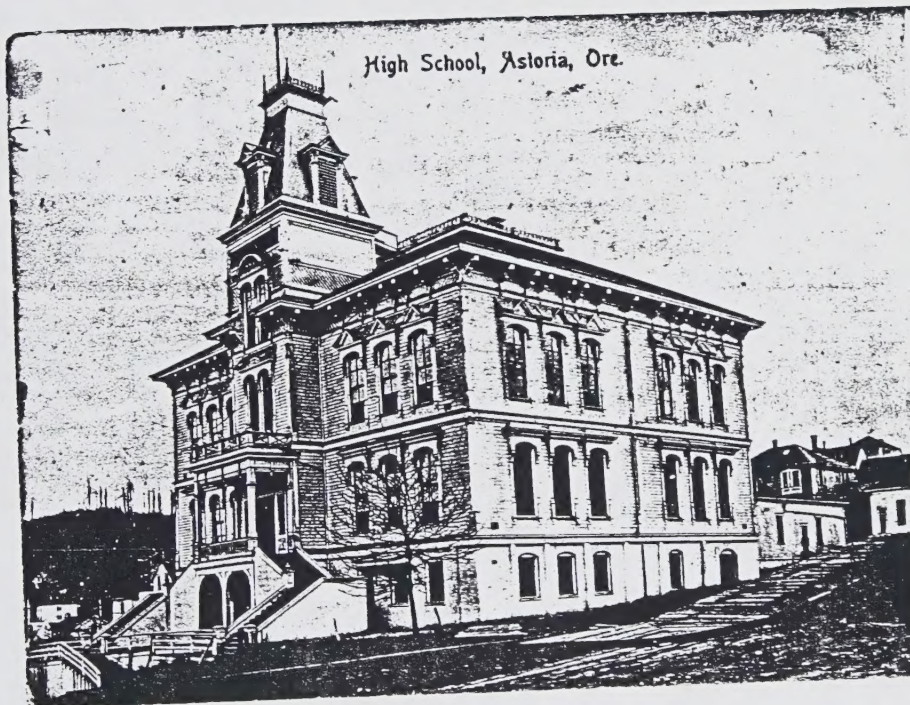
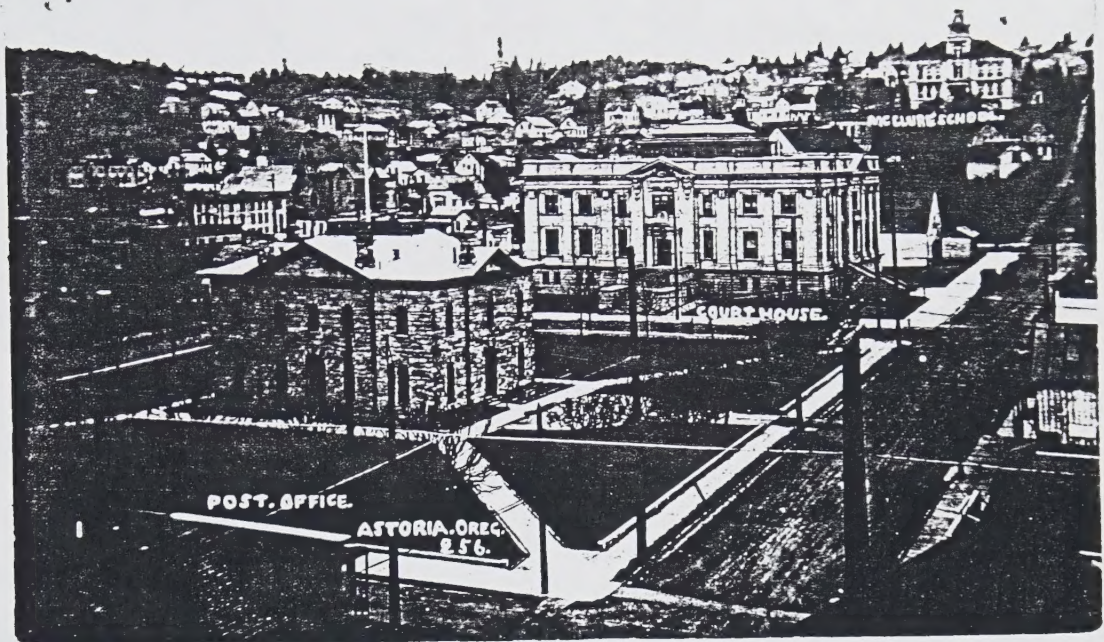
"Astoria secondary school students attended school in the old McClure buildings from 1890 until the high school structure was erected. McClure School, between Franklin and Grand and 7th and 8th was built in 1883 at the cost of \$25,000. The site is now a city playground." "Remnants of the first school built in Astoria, in 1859-60, still stands today at the corner of ninth and Exchange Streets"

The old courthouse still stands on the land John McClure donated for city and county buildings.

Grays River

71'





High School, Astoria, Ore.

This is the old High School
 they have a new one now.
 9th and Dec 1st

